THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
E. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25

Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Inplayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 141.

The Daily Commercial.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Pure Apple Cider,**
Sold at Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot

**Fullston Wooden Works.**

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Bailey & McCandless, in another column. They have purchased the above works, and are prepared to fill all orders on the shortest notice.

**Sale of Tickets for Katow's Concert—Orders from Country.**

Orders from the country for reserved seats to Katow & Webb's Concert, will receive attention by addressing C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, at Mellor's music store.

**Country Merchants**

Will find at J. W. Harker & Co., 59 Market street, full lines bleached and unbleached muslins, including standards. Also, prints in all the various makes ticklins, denims, stripes, checks, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, tweeds, meltons, ermines, jeans, cottonades, and a full stock of cloaks, shawls, dress goods &c., which they will sell at prices that defy competition.

**Something New.**

Yesterday afternoon we were attracted by the fine display in the windows, at No 72 Fifth street, nearly opposite the Post Office, and on stepping up to the establishment we found it filled with persons examining and purchasing from the large stock of goods which were tastefully arranged on the shelves and in glass show cases. Upon inquiry we found that the gentle, manly proprietors, Messrs. T. S. Robinson & Co., in view of the fact, that as a establishment where gentlemen would be enabled to find a full assortment of goods especially needed by them, was a necessity, had fitted up with great care the above named room, and made preparations to supply their wants in every particular. Their stock of shirts are made especially to their order, and the assortment embraces every variety from the lowest to the highest price, all of which they will warrant of good material and make. In the matter of undershirts and drawers there may be found all styles and qualities of silk, linle thread, gossamer, &c., at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. Their stock of hosiery is very full and complete, embracing every variety of silks, woolen, linle thread and cotton half hose. They have also a large assortment of linen collars of the latest styles, made expressely for their trade, and likewise a full stock of paper collars of superior make. Their assortment of gentlemen's gloves is very complete, consisting of kid, buckskin, driving gloves, silk, linle thread, &c. and c tton. We may notice also that they have an elegant supply of suspenders, among which are silk worsted cotton and linen, or every conce vable style, and at very low prices. In fact it would be useless to attempt to specify the assortment, styles and quality of the goods which Messrs. Robinson & Co. have in store, and we would therefore say to our readers, if you want any goods of the above description don't fail to call at No. 72 Fifth street, two doors below the "Commercial" office, where you will, without doubt, be suited.

**Our Painters—Setting's Returned Sliding.**

In manufacturing towns the arts do not usually flourish, and our city heretofore has been no exception to the rule. We have reason, however, to hope a new era is commencing. Our artists are, by the merit of their works, forcing themselves into notice in the Eastern cities, and soon no doubt we are obtaining more commissions from Philadelphia, Boston and other places than they obtain at home. Most of Mr. Hetzel's late works have gone East, and brought him higher prices than he could obtain at home. We copied yesterday, from Philadelphia papers, an appreciative notice of Mr. Woodwell's and Mr. John's pictures in the exhibition of the Academy in that city.

Mr. McClung's last picture was intended for the New York exhibition, but not being finished in time, our citizens had a chance of seeing it, and we are glad to hear that it has been bought by Mr. James Park, Jr. We congratulate him on his purchase.

The subject is one that appeals to the sympathies of all at this time: The Returned Soldier or Home Again. The artist seems to have discarded all idea of picture making, and indeavored to tell the story naturally, vividly and with strong expression. We have seldom seen a story better told. The scene is the interior of a well-to-do farmer's habitation. The family at their mid day meal are surprised by the return of the soldier son. The wife, the most admirable figure, expresses the mixed feeling of surprise and something of doubt as to whether it can be her long absent one. The mother's attitude expresses heartfelt thankfulness, the son's joyous and jubilant recognition, and the daughter's, (another of the best figures,) sympathizing tenderness for his wounds, the hilarious contraband, coming in the door with his master's luggage, seems to take as much pleasure in the meeting as one of the family, the old watch dog springs up for recognition; the whole picture is truthfully rendered, and faithful in color making it a complete realization from American life. It is to be engraved in the highest style of art, and we predict it will make one of the most popular engravings ever published.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.—Under the news of the fall of Richmond, both England and France appeared very anxious to learn something concerning the foreign policy now to be pursued by the United States. Mr. Seward's speech was regarded as pacific. It is said that the French Government has sent new instructions to M. de Montholon, enjoining upon him to be very cautious and to avoid everything calculated to divert the Cabinet of Washington from its policy of non-intervention.

Some Christian Commissioners from New England have been playing tondy to General Lee in Richmond. Instead of paying their respects to the rebel, why did they not ask the question, and demand an answer, why he did not raise his voice against the murder of our soldiers by starvation, constantly perpetrated for two years, within sight of his headquarters in Richmond?

Iron Passenger Coaches.—The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company have just received one of two iron passenger coaches, constructed for them in February last by Charles S. Munn, dealer in railroad supplies, No. 14 State street. Manufactured by Merrick, Hanna & Co., Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. This car is sixty seated, beautifully finished and furnished, and in point of elegance and general appearance, is not excelled, if equaled, by any passenger coach in the Northwest. It is constructed entirely of iron with the exception of doors and windows and inside linings. The advantages of iron over wooden coaches are very numerous. In the first place they are stronger and therefore safer. In case of collision the iron body is not broken, and the inmates are not killed or injured by rough splinters. Collisions have frequently occurred where they have received no worse damage than being deprived of their platform and trucks, and a few indentations easily repaired. Wood coaches, under similar circumstances, have been almost irretrievably ruined. Like comparative results have always been recorded with iron and wood coaches where trains have been run off the track or ditched. This economy of repairs is an important item and deserves to be well considered, even if not a greater degree of safety to passengers be not thought of.

Then an iron coach is six thousand pounds lighter than a wooden coach of the same capacity. Railroad men know what it costs to draw a ton of dead weight over the rails, over the respective tracks, and can very readily estimate the saving. The lightest wood coach on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, as proved by actual trial, weighs three tons more than this iron coach. There is a very material saving in operating expenses by using iron coaches.

Another advantage of iron over wood coaches is their increased durability. Wood coaches, after a few years service, become decayed. The joints, from exposure to the sun and rain, open and take in water, and the whole structure becomes delapidated. In iron coaches there is no warping and consequent opening of joints, and when they become weatherbeaten, they only need a fresh coat of paint to make them as serviceable as new.

Freight cars are also made of iron by these parties possessing the same marked advantages over modern freight cars, as iron over wooden passenger coaches. Cars of this make are now in use on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad, the latter being run by the American Express Company who prefer them, not only for the advantages named above, but for their absolute safety against fire. Engineers say that with a given amount of power, they can more easily haul three iron than two wooden coaches.

The builders of these iron coaches have arrangements for making them of any conceivable pattern, as regards style, shape of roof, inside and outside finish, heating and ventilation and minor details.

With the advantages above enumerated, it would seem that railroad managers would largely consult the interests of their respective roads by setting aside altogether the cumbrous wooden structures they have been so long using and substituting therefor light, airy iron coaches.

Ezra Hale, Esq., the popular Superintendent of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, is entitled to great credit as being the pioneer in the introduction of iron coaches in the Northwest. —*Chicago Tribune.*

## ESCAPE OF THE REBEL RAM WEBB

### How She Passed Our Fleet.

A dispatch from off the mouth of Red River, dated April 28, gives the following interesting particulars of the escape of the rebel ram Webb;

At just nine o'clock this evening, the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of Red River, and passing all the gunboats and iron-clads lying near here, descended the Mississippi with lightning speed. Lieut. R. B. Ely, Commander, and Charles T. Carty, Chief Engineer of the United States steamer Manhattan, give us the following particulars of the movements of the Webb when near their vessel. The Webb was not discovered until within 2,500 yards of the Manhattan, which lies exactly in the mouth of Red River. When first discovered, the ram had not a single light hung out, and her smoke stack emitted no smoke. She appeared a huge dark mass on the surface of the water. It was impossible to tell what was the character of the object that floated so noiselessly and mysteriously down the current. A howitzer was fired by Lieut. Ely, and the dark spectre immediately showed signs of life, putting on steam and shooting by his vessel with great speed. It was then known to be the Webb, and two large 15-inch turret guns were got ready and fired at the monster, but probably without effect.

The Webb was now too far on her way to do more in an attempt to stop her. Lieut. Ely fired signal rockets to alarm the rest of the fleet. Lt. Commander Foster immediately got under way with the gunboat Lafayette, and was soon after followed by the ram Vindicator, but the latter on account of the condition of her boilers, could not make her usual speed. The iron clads Manhattan and Tennessee remained off the mouth of the Red river to look out for the exit of the rebel gunboat Missouri, which was momentarily expected to come down. The officers of the Manhattan estimated the speed of the Webb to have been at least twenty five miles per hour when passing them. They have just arrived here on board the steamer Saratoga, from New Orleans. We met the Webb at the foo of Tunica Bend, eighteen miles below here, at a quarter to ten o'clock. She then had a single light burning in front of her smoke stack. All the remainder of her was dark and mysterious. I stood on the forward upper deck of the Saratoga, and looked down at the Webb as she passed like a shot. She evidently intended to harm us, and if the pilot of the Saratoga had not seen the danger at the time he did, and backed, the Webb would have struck and sunk her. As it was, at one instant, the two steamers were not over fifty feet apart. When the Webb was passing, the Saratoga's bow, and intended to cut off that portion of her, but by the presession of Mr. Dagrel, the pilot, was prevented. Nothing else but his foresight and good management could have saved us. He deserves the praise for his coolness and discretion in the affair, which at one time we were placed at the time—so suddenly and so unexpectedly.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 24th gives the following particulars of the burning of the Webb. The gunboat Hollyhock got away in pursuit of the Webb at 12.40 P. M. She kept in sight of her all the time, gained upon her, and in running a distance of three miles fired three shots at her. At Mccall's Flats, about 28 miles below the city, the Webb ran ashore on the left bank, when the crew set fire to and deserted her. The Hollyhock ran along side and endeavored to put out the flames, but was unable to do so on account of the inflamable nature of the cargo of the Webb, and from the great danger attending the expected explosion of her magazine. All the crew escaped but two, who fell into the hands of the Holly Hock voluntarily. One of them, a coal heaver, very much worn with fatigue, was found asleep.

Lieut. Commanding Reed, formerly of the United States Navy, commanded the Webb. He made his escape with the crowd. One of the persons captured is a boy named Henry Hinds. He says the Webb left Shreveport a week ago yesterday. A little below she took on 250 cords of wood. A little above Alexandria she took on 200 bales of cotton and 175 bales of rosin. She came out of Red river last Sunday night at seven o'clock at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. When she got at the mouth of Red river, but the Webb was not molested, it being supposed that she was mistaken for the Union gunboat Eastport. A little while previously she passed up the Red River. The burning steamer was boarded by men from the Hollyhock, who stopped her engines and secured the rebel flag, which flaunted so defiantly.

As the Webb left New Orleans yesterday, she had over 2 0 bales of cotton on board. It was the intention of this little pleasure party to take their cotton to Havana, and then run into Galveston. The Webb carried one 60 pound rifle gun forward, and a 32 pound howitzer aft.

The following is a description of the Webb: She was a powerful packet steamer, originally built and designed as an ice boat for breaking up the thick ice in New York harbor, which service she performed for one season, when she was sold to the more profitable work of plowing up the heavy cotton ships from the mouth of the Mississippi to New Orleans. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion she was converted into a gunboat. On the fall of New Orleans she was, with several other steamers, taken up the Yazoo river, where she was completed. Her great strength of hull and powerful double engines fitted her for the purpose of the new implement in naval warfare, which had become the Mississippi ram, under the advice of Engineer Charles Ellet, jr., and the attempts of the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. Her first appearance was on the 15th of May, 1862, at Fort Pillow, when she took part in sinking the Cincinnati and Mound City. At that time she carried but two guns forward, up to second of her great draft of water, (twelve feet) she was then transferred to the Lower Mississippi, and upon the fall of Memphis and the destruction of the rebel fleet by the Union rams, she was taken up Red river. The rebels do not seem to have had much confidence in her ability to resist shot, as their invariably declined an engagement with our arms. Not until after the Queen of the West was captured in Red River, on the 14th of February, 1863, when the rebels learned by what contrivance they had been beaten, did they maize an attempt. Soon after the Indianola ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and was met by the Webb, the Queen of the West and the Battery, by which she was sunk, the Webb running in her sides. The great speed of the Webb, together with the very rapid current enabled her to pass the ironclads before they could get range with their guns.

### General Sherman.

General Sherman's fatal blunder is almost universally attributed to fatally erroneous judgment. A dispatch states that on the question being raised as to the extent of the amnesty granted by his terms, General Sherman insisted that the exemptions were only to over officers and soldiers. When his attention was critically called to the peculiar phraseology of the instrument, he replied, with much spirit, "That doesn't express the understanding between us." This would imply that he did not understand what he was giving his official assent to.

The Army and Navy *Journal* comments at length on the Sherman Treaty. It says: "It is not premature to say that the reflection, constantly met [illegible], Mr. Stanton's eager brief of "reasons" did not need its nine points, containing all possible (and unanswerable) objections to Sherman's agreement, to convince the people that Sherman was entirely and fatally wrong. The whole matter was as patent as daylight. The proposition was not to be thought of for one moment.

It is patent to everybody, that, at Durham Station, on the 18th of April, Sherman committed an enormous blunder. If it was his first, it was nevertheless, his fatal error. It was not the first mistake of a little mind. Where shrewd, intelligent, common sense mediocrity walks safely, genius may pounce, slip and fall. Sherman's was not a trifling but a fundamental error—not a weakness, but an obvious obliquity of perception or judgment. He certainly did not fail as other men fail, from want of caliber. Force being too narrow minded or too weak minded. And yet, not one of our hundreds of generals, Major or Brigadier, not an official in the War Department, perhaps not a soldier in Sherman's Army, would have made his mistake. It was too plain, too obvious, for them to stumble into. * * * * * * *

He did the most unpopular thing he could, as he has often done before. He did it, however, deliberately from a conviction that it was both expedient and just. * * * * * *

As to the smothering of Presidential aspirations, which have given Sherman's arms so much anxiety, we doubt if it will cost him much pain. We doubt if he has had any deeper design on the Presidency than on the Penitentiary. * * *

Sherman has usually had some reason for his actions, satisfactory to himself, on whatever fallacy it may be founded. He went into the war "for all he was" and he went as nearly as possible. He has come out of it with the same intent. Here he has committed a great and fundamental mistake. * * * * * *

Sherman has found himself at the close of the war, in a hopeless political minority. Our town meetings are in block. The reason of Sherman's course, founded on his own political convictions, has been strengthened by the belief that his must be only real plan for stopping the war "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande" within the present year. The progress of events will soon pass final judgment upon his opinion in that respect. But the force of considerations—of justice and expediency—we believe to have been the ruling motives in the decision of Sherman. We think they will account for everything without recourse to the other suppositions already referred to. So far from detecting the hand of Johnston, of Breckenridge, and of Davis himself, as some do, in the document drawn at Durham Station, it seems to us that there are decided traces of Sherman's own hand, both from language and idea. He may have been misled by Davis, but we think it more probable that he dupled himself, and that he gave unexpected terms before they were asked for. There is evidently no compromise at all in the document. It contains and expresses what Sherman thought to be a fit and proper basis for peace. Sherman voluntarily committed a fault the country never can forget. Let us not seek, however, with the malice of petty minds, to depreciate the magnitude of the real services he has rendered to the country, or the brilliancy of his military career.

The True Hero.—It is a remarkable fact that Gen. Grant has not yet visited Richmond, the great prize he won, at the end of operations and movements, extending through a whole year, such as the world had not before seen. What other man alive would have denied himself so much, or showed so little ambition?

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1865. NO. 200

## FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

### Pres't. Lincoln's Funeral.

THE OBSEQUIES AT CHICAGO.

The Appearance of the City.

Honors to the Lamanted Dead.

Burial Place of the President.

CHICAGO, May 2—10 P. M.

Until a late hour last night crowds continued to push through the Court House in a stream. Many who came to see the remains of the late President were unable to do so on account of the pressure. During the afternoon and evening a large body of singers were retained in the Rotunda and performed appropriate pieces of sacred music. Up to a late hour to-day, long lines of people have been moving toward the court house, entering by the door bearing the inscription, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her sainted son, and retiring by the one on the other side, surmounted by the words, "The beauty of Israel is slain."

Around the coffin were evergreens and the choicest flowers. Vases filled with roses, crosses of flowers, a Greek cross of white camellias with a green back ground, resting on the white satin lid of the coffin, a Greek urn filled with flowers and a wreath of camellias and white lillies bedded in evergreens, resting on the foot of the coffin, and interpersed among all these were rare bouquets of white flowers, wreaths of flowers and wreaths of evergreens and mosses.

Business was entirely suspended here yesterday and is partially renewed to-day. It is everywhere admitted that never before has Chicago seen a day to be compared to with that of yesterday. In the overwhelming solemnity of the occasion which thronged the thoroughfares—in the surpassing splendor—the day could not be compared with any other that ever dawned upon the city. No public bereavement was ever so deeply felt by the people. Not only citizens from distant parts of Illinois out many from adjacent States were there to take their last farewell of the truly lamented dead.

The Wigwam in which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency, the first story of which is occupied as stores, possesses much interest to all visitors, and the wooden statuette for the pivot, was pre-sented. Nothing else but his foresight and good management could have saved us. He deserves this praise for his coolness and discretion in the affair, which at one time we were placed at the time—so suddenly and so unexpectedly.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 24th gives the following particulars of the burning of the Webb. The gunboat Hollyhock got away in pursuit of the Webb at 12.40 P. M. She kept in sight of her all the time, gained upon her, and in running a distance of three miles fired three shots at her. At Mccall's Flats, about 28 miles below the city, the Webb ran ashore on the left bank, when the crew set fire to and deserted her. The Hollyhock ran along side and endeavored to put out the flames, but was unable to do so on account of the inflamable nature of the cargo of the Webb, and from the great danger attending the expected explosion of her magazine. All the crew escaped but two, who fell into the hands of the Holly Hock voluntarily. One of them, a coal heaver, very much worn with fatigue, was found asleep.

Lieut. Commanding Reed, formerly of the United States Navy, commanded the Webb. He made his escape with the crowd. One of the persons captured is a boy named Henry Hinds. He says the Webb left Shreveport a week ago yesterday. A little below she took on 250 cords of wood. A little above Alexandria she took on 200 bales of cotton and 175 bales of rosin. She came out of Red river last Sunday night at seven o'clock at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. When she got at the mouth of Red river, but the Webb was not molested, it being supposed that she was mistaken for the Union gunboat Eastport. A little while previously she passed up the Red river. The burning steamer was boarded by men from the Hollyhock, who stopped her engines and secured the rebel flag, which flaunted so defiantly.

### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Monument to Prest. Lincoln in Washington.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

Gen. Sherman gone to Charleston.

10th & 23d Corps garrison the Carolinas

NEW YORK, May 2

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Major Wainack has been appointed President of the association for the erection of a monument to the late President in this city. Geo. W. Riggs, banker, is treasurer.

Capt. Robert Lincoln has gone to Illinois to be present at the interment of his father's remains at Springfield.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The trial of persons implicated in the assassination will, probably, begin during next week. Newspaper reporters will be admitted.

A steamer has just been captured running the blockade, with Mrs. Mondwell, wife of Engineer Charles Ellet, jr., and the attendants of the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. Her husband died on the 16th of May, 1862, at Fort Pillow, when she took part in sinking the Cincinnati and Mound City. At that time she carried the flag surrendered up on account of her great draft of water, (twelve feet) she was then transferred to the Lower Mississippi, and upon the fall of Memphis and the destruction of the rebel fleet by the Union rams, she was taken up Red river. The rebels do not seem to have had much confidence in her ability to resist shot, as their invariably declined an engagement with our arms. Not until after the Queen of the West was captured in Red River, on the 14th of February, 1863, when the rebels learned by what contrivance they had been beaten, did they maize an attempt. Soon after the Indianola ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and was met by the Webb, the Queen of the West and the Battery, by which she was sunk, the Webb running in her sides. The great speed of the Webb, together with the very rapid current enabled her to pass the ironclads before they could get range with their guns.

### From North Carolina.

Rebel Floating Battery Sunk on the Roanoke River.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore Rowan, dated under date of April 12th, at Plymouth, N. C., in which he says: "I received news yesterday to the effect that the rebels had sunk a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. I started from Williamston in the tug Underwood, and arrived last night, I there found that commander Fabiger had sent a party up under Lieutenant Franklin, to the scene of the sinking. The floating battery sunk near Jamesville by one of their own torpedoes, Lieutenant Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that the steamer was pretty thoroughly destroyed.

### The Rebel General Dick Taylor.

Armistice Granted by General Dana.

MEMPHIS, April 30, via CAIRO, May 2.

The *Bulletin* has a special which says:—It is reported that the rebel General Taylor sent General Hodge to notify General Dana of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, and inform him of the terms of surrender. Dana immediately gave full credence to Dick Taylor's statements, and arranged an armistice with Hodge, the terms of which are said to be the entire cessation of hostilities, each retaining the right to punish guerillas, trade regulations, intercourse containing under very liberal constructions. This armistice contemplates arrangements on the same plan of those pursued by Sherman and Johnston, and to have again defeated the same foe after a pursuit of four leagues. The Revolutionists and Juarez, and squadron of Imperialists at Ortago, in Morelita.

The town of Parnandero, in the State of Netchi-cean, had surrendered to the Juarists.

No news from Cuba.

### The Surrender of Kirby Smith

Murder of General Chalmers

Rebel General Maury Superceded.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.

The *Democrat's* Cairo special says: The Memphis Bulletin learns that on Sunday last, probably the 23d, negotiations were progressing for the surrender of Kirby Smith. Gen. Sprague, chief of May. Gen. Pope's staff, and the authorities of the trans-Mississippi Department, for the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces.

The *Republican's* Cairo special says: General Chalmers was murdered by persons unknown, but in the confusion he says it was done by rebel soldiers.

A refugee from Tompkinsville brings a report that the rebel General Buckner, in command of Mobile, had been superseded by Gen. Gibson, who commanded a brigade at Spanish Fort. He says that discontent is among the rebels in that vicinity is very great.

The rebel gunboats Morgan and Nashville are almost deserted by officers and men.

### From New Orleans.

Capture of Rebel Ram Webb Confirmed

Reported Surrender of Kirby Smith

The Rebel Secretary Mallory.

Clayborne, Ala., Occupied by our Cavalry

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The steamer Guiding Star arrived from New Orleans on the 25th, and Havana the 26th. The destruction of the rebel ram Webb, is fully confirmed. She passed New Orleans under a heavy fire of our vessels, the Lackawanna sending a two hundred and fifty pound shot through her bows. Only one vessel, the Hollyhock, Lt. Commander Guerardies, was ready to follow her, which she did, keeping close upon her track, until 28 miles below the city. The rebel saw the sloop of War Richmond ready for action and turned for the shore, the Hollyhock going straight at her when the Webb's officers and crew fired her in several places, and fled to the swamps. Men from the Hollyhock boarded her, and saved one man abandoned asleep on board, but were unable to put out the flames from the inflammable nature of the cargo, and fear of an explosion of the magazine. The Webb was armed with three guns, one a thirty-two pounder. There were 217 bales of cotton aboard, besides turpentine. It seems the pilot of the Richmond knew the Webb. Two of the crew had given themselves up.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 25th reports that the steamer General Hodges came out of Pea River on the 23d, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of negotiating with Col. Sprague, Chief of Staff of General Pope, for the surrender of General Kirby Smith and his force. Colonel Sprague left Cairo for the purpose of meeting the General Hodges at the mouth of Red River, and there can be little doubt Smith has surrendered his entire force. The terms of surrender are those proffered by General Grant to General Lee.

The Lexington and Hodges were at last accounts anchored at Hager Point, a few miles below the mouth of Red River.

The surrender of the rebel Secretary Mallory at Pensacola, is confirmed.

Eight millions of greenbacks had arrived at New Orleans to pay our troops, and as much more was on the way.

Clayborne, Alabama, had been occupied by our cavalry under Gen. Lewis, after a victory over a regimental force north of Mount Pleasant, the rebels losing 100 killed and wounded, and twenty-two prisoners. Our loss was three killed and nine wounded.

It was understood that Mr. Seward, Stanton, and Welles have indicated their desire to be relieved of their respective portfolios on the 1st of July of the current year, and to have again defeated the same foe after a pursuit of four leagues. The Revolutionists and Juarez, and squadron of Imperialists at Ortago, in Morelita.

The town of Parnandero, in the State of Netchi-cean, had surrendered to the Juarists.

No news from Cuba.

### From North Carolina.

Rebel Floating Battery Sunk on the Roanoke River.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore Rowan, dated under date of April 12th, at Plymouth, N. C., in which he says: "I received news yesterday to the effect that the rebels had sunk a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. I started from Williamston in the tug Underwood, and arrived last night, I there found that commander Fabiger had sent a party up under Lieutenant Franklin, to the scene of the sinking. The floating battery sunk near Jamesville by one of their own torpedoes, Lieutenant Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that the steamer was pretty thoroughly destroyed.

### The Rebel General Dick Taylor.

Armistice Granted by General Dana.

MEMPHIS, April 30, via CAIRO, May 2.

The *Bulletin* has a special which says:—It is reported that the rebel General Taylor sent General Hodge to notify General Dana of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, and inform him of the terms of surrender. Dana immediately gave full credence to Dick Taylor's statements, and arranged an armistice with Hodge, the terms of which are said to be the entire cessation of hostilities, each retaining the right to punish guerillas, trade regulations, intercourse containing under very liberal constructions. This armistice contemplates arrangements on the same plan of those pursued by Sherman and Johnston, and to have again defeated the same foe after a pursuit of four leagues. The Revolutionists and Juarez, and squadron of Imperialists at Ortago, in Morelita.

The town of Parnandero, in the State of Netchi-cean, had surrendered to the Juarists.

No news from Cuba.

### Latest From Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Scotia.

Napoleon's Proposition Regarding Mexico.

English Press on the American War.

The Firing on the Steamers Niagara and Sacramento.

Statement of U. S. Minister Harvey.

England will Remain Neutral.

NEW YORK, May 2

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived. The Cæsarwich continues dangerously ill at Nice. The Czar passed through Paris and had an interview with Napoleon. The Mexican loan is highly successful.

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that on the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, Napoleon proposed to Lord Cowley, British Ambassador to Paris, that England and France should by treaty, offensive and defensive, make common cause and assist each other with all land and sea forces, in the event of an attack on either Canada or Mexico.

The *Advertiser* denounces the scheme, and trusts inquiry will be made into it on the reassembling of parliament. This statement must be taken for what it is worth, as it is not referred to by any other journal. The belief in the struggle being over in the South, continues to gain strength. American securities and even cotton are very buoyant and active in anticipation of peace.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks it impossible that organized resistance can be prompted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Cotton is buoyant at an advance of 1/4. In some cases more active. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Consols 89 3/4@89 7/8 for money. Bonds dull and heavy.

The King of the Belgians, on his return to Brussels, was taken with illness

LONDON, April 22.—Sailings. Evening.—Illinois Central, 68 1/4@68 3/4; Erie, 45 1/2@45 3/4; 5 20s, 66.

The *Index* and some other Pro-Southern journals still profess to look hopefully upon the second act of the war, which they argue is about to open.

Mr. Hughes, United States minister to Portugal, publishes a letter in the *Times*, giving his version of the firing on the Niagara and Sacramento, at Lisbon, in which he says Sherman's course, founded on his own political convictions, has been strengthened by the belief that his must be only real plan for stopping the war "from the Potomac to the Rio Grande" within the present year. The progress of events will soon pass final judgment upon his opinion in that respect. But the force of considerations—of justice and expediency—we believe to have been the ruling motives in the decision of Sherman. We think they will account for everything without recourse to the other suppositions already referred to. So far from detecting the hand of Johnston, of Breckenridge, and of Davis himself, as some do, in the document drawn at Durham Station, it seems to us that there are decided traces of Sherman's own hand, both from language and idea. He may have been misled by Davis, but we think it more probable that he duped himself, and that he gave unexpected terms before they were asked for. There is evidently no compromise at all in the document. It contains and expresses what Sherman thought to be a fit and proper basis for peace. Sherman voluntarily committed a fault the country never can forget. Let us not seek, however, with the malice of petty minds, to depreciate the magnitude of the real services he has rendered to the country, or the brilliancy of his military career.

THE TRUE HERO.—It is a remarkable fact that Gen. GRANT has not yet visited Richmond, the great prize he won, at the end of operations and movements, extending through a whole year, such as the world had not before seen. What other man alive would have denied himself so much, or showed so little ambition?

**Emigration from Ireland—Plenty of Money from America, and Men and Women from the Old Land.**

[Dublin correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.]

Letters from various parts of the Irish provinces show that the people are already preparing in considerable numbers to emigrate during the spring, their friends in America having assured them already that the war is nearly over, and that the restoration of peace will be followed by a brisk demand for labor. One communication from the county of Longford states that there are five of the female for one of the male sex quitting the country. In every instance which came under the writer's notice, the money to pay the passage, or a free ticket, came from relatives on the other side of the water.

## SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

### Highly Important.

Rebel Officers sent to Johnson's Island

Orders Regarding Civilians Desiring to visit Richmond.

The President Preparing a Proclamation Regarding Rebel Pirates.

Reported Change in the Cabinet

General Delivery of all State Prisoners

Headqr's. of the Army at Washington

### Affairs in Louisiana.

Five Hundred Thousand Union Soldiers in the Service.

Half of this force to be Disbanded.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding yesterday retired from command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and turned it over to Acting Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, late commanding the Pacific Squadron. Admiral Paulding has been in command of the Brooklyn yard nearly four years.

A party of fifty rebel officers, from Colonels down, were taken from the Old Capitol to-day and sent under a strong guard to Johnson's Island.

Eighty-six enlisted men were sent to Elmira.

The War Department has directed that all civilians desiring to visit Fortress Monroe, City Point, and Richmond, must go by Baltimore boats.

The President is preparing a proclamation, declaring vessels sailing under Confederate flag, pirates, they are to be pursued, and if captured, treated as such.

The *World's* Washington special says: It is now definitely announced that Mr. Seward, Stanton, and Welles have indicated their desire to be relieved of their respective portfolios on the 1st of July of the current fiscal year, and to have again defeated the same foe after a pursuit of four leagues. The Revolutionists and Juarez, and squadron of Imperialists at Ortago, in Morelita.

The town of Parnandero, in the State of Netchi-cean, had surrendered to the Juarists.

No news from Cuba.

### From North Carolina.

Rebel Floating Battery Sunk on the Roanoke River.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore Rowan, dated under date of April 12th, at Plymouth, N. C., in which he says: "I received news yesterday to the effect that the rebels had sunk a floating battery down the Roanoke, and that it was then just above this place. I started from Williamston in the tug Underwood, and arrived last night, I there found that commander Fabiger had sent a party up under Lieutenant Franklin, to the scene of the sinking. The floating battery sunk near Jamesville by one of their own torpedoes, Lieutenant Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed that the steamer was pretty thoroughly destroyed.

### The Rebel General Dick Taylor.

Armistice Granted by General Dana.

MEMPHIS, April 30, via CAIRO, May 2.

The *Bulletin* has a special which says:—It is reported that the rebel General Taylor sent General Hodge to notify General Dana of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, and inform him of the terms of surrender. Dana immediately gave full credence to Dick Taylor's statements, and arranged an armistice with Hodge, the terms of which are said to be the entire cessation of hostilities, each retaining the right to punish guerillas, trade regulations, intercourse containing under very liberal constructions. This armistice contemplates arrangements on the same plan of those pursued by Sherman and Johnston, and to have again defeated the same foe after a pursuit of four leagues. The Revolutionists and Juarez, and squadron of Imperialists at Ortago, in Morelita.

The town of Parnandero, in the State of Netchi-cean, had surrendered to the Juarists.

No news from Cuba.

## VERY LATEST.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Examining Bureaus of the Treasury Department.

Asst. Secy. Harrington going to Europe

Lieut. Gen. Grant Visits New Jersey

Investigation of Sultana Disaster

$400,000,000 U. S. Bonds held in Europe

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Under direction of Secretary M'Culloch, two experienced gentlemen connected with the Treasury, are conducting a thorough investigation in the various Bureaus of that Department. They carefully examine the books and balances, and the system of checks in use in the inside printing bureau. It is expected that many improvements will be suggested.

It is understood that Assistant Secretary Harrington will soon go to Europe, taking with him specimens of the various American securities. A commissioner of the Treasury Department will soon be sent to Europe with specimens of the various American bonds, for the purpose of explaining the various advantages of these loans and instructing bankers, &c., how to detect counterfeits.

Lieut. Gen. Grant left Washington to-day for Burlington, New Jersey.

Col. Badeau, of Gen. Grant's staff, has gone to Cairo, to investigate the causes of the recent Sultana disaster.

It is the opinion of the American Consuls and bankers of Germany that there is now in the European markets between three and four hundred millions of our bonds, a sum as great as the market will bear. The greatest portion of these bonds are held by German capitalists and by the common people for investment.

### From Cairo and Below.

Prisoners Captured from the Rebel Ram Webb.

The Steamer Hamilton Captured

CAIRO, May 2.

The river, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge is still rising. Many plantations on the West side are inundated.

The steamer Van Pheel from New Orleans, 27th, arrived. The captain received two-sixty-four pounder guns captured by the Tenth Illinois cavalry, and brought to New Orleans on the 26th.

The steamer Mary, sunk in Mobile bay is being raised.

The steamer Hamilton, from New Orleans, with the 16th Indiana infantry on board, struck a torpedo under her boilers in the Lower Gun Channel entrance to Mobile Bay, on the 25th, making a complete wreck of the boat. She sank in fifteen minutes after striking. Fifteen persons, The Quartermaster immediately issued an order that all steamers leaving Mobile must carry with them sufficient life boats to take the distance to and from Mobile some twenty or thirty miles further.

Nothing new from Galveston. Cotton brisk and in demand. Low middling, six middling 34@35 c; dairy, 36c. Superfine flour, $8.00. Sugar steady. Molasses—Sales of 200 barrels New Orleans at 90c. Freights quiet. Shipping vessels for New York and Boston take flour at 50c. New York mail steamer on both coast at 75c per pound.

### Narrow Escape of Jeff. Davis

Stoneman's Cavalry in Hot Pursuit.

Clearing the Mountains of Guerrillas.

KNOXVILLE TENN., May 2.

A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, has been released on parole and arrived here. He was on the same train, and was on his way to Greeneville, but time hearing the Federals was approaching, abandoned the train. Davis and passengers, escaped and returned to Greeneburg.

Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of Saunds river, with headquarters at Abbeville, S. C., and are scouting from there to Augusta, Ga., with instructions that they can lend no aid to Johnston's army. Burbridge is at Greenville, and will move upon Abbeville as soon as there is a horse left. The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is guarding the railroads from Knoxville to Strawberry Plains, and will move to Greeneburg. They are encamped and have comfortable quarters. They were hunting for Davis' train when the news of the capture came. They were in the vicinity of Washington, Ga., when their steamer rounded to the shore, and his own vessel on the other side of the river. Davis and party were in ambulances, and on horseback, and were escorted by a company of cavalry. They were hur

# Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.


☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil interests in general, will be acceptable and a leading topic. Local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

### COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectively on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district, aforesaid in a CO. CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

### Our Soldiers' Graves.

Honor is due to the brave who have fallen in defense of the Union. It has been rendered, in the grateful and admiring hearts of their countrymen, to their heroism. It is due also to their remains. The noble dead of Gettysburg have been entombed by the nation. The dead warriors of other fields will not be long neglected. One of the earliest claims on the Government is, that the scattered graves of our soldiers should be identified, as far as practicable, and their remains placed in resting places worthy of them.

Individual affection will, no doubt, prompt thousands of our people to resort, as soon as the way is opened, to the sad localities where their firstends lie buried, and to make suitable exertions for the discovery and removal of their remains. But in connection with these efforts, the co-operation of the Government will be required for the speedy, safe and complete accomplishment of the work. Unreasonable removals should be prevented. Facilities and protection, at a proper time, should be afforded, and those whom individual efforts do not attempt to recover should be provided with proper burial and becoming memorials by the Government that they sustained with their life's blood.

We speak of this as a work to be speedily undertaken. We do not mean that exhumation should be allowed in the heat of summer; but that careful and extended efforts should be made for the identification of graves, and for securing to them such marks as may be helpful in whatever future measures may be adopted in relation to them. The army regulations require that the graves of soldiers shall be fairly marked with their names and regiments, at the time of burial. This, we believe is done when the circumstances will admit of it. But often the exigencies are such as to preclude this altogether, or to prevent anything more than the most imperfect and transient marks. A barrel-stave, a strip of thin board from a cracker box or a mere stick, with the name of the dead written in pencil, is all that can be given to mark the narrow bed of the soldier in his last sleep. Even this transient memorial is denied when the battle-field is left in possession of the enemy. On the disastrous plains of Manassas, hundreds of our soldiers who fell there had no burial at the hands of the enemy. There is no sadder sight on this continent than those horrid fields of Bull Run, with the bones of our unburied and only half-covered men exposed to the sun and the rain. We trust it will not be left for the plowshare of returning cultivation still further to expose the remains of our brave soldiers, nor for the hoofs of strangers to pollute them and cast them into unhonored and obscure graves.

During the siege of Sebastopol, the dead of the allied armies were usually buried where they fell. As a consequence of this, the vicinity was covered with isolated graves and small cemeteries. On leaving the Crimea, these were left to the care of the Russians. The authorities did what they could to keep them inviolate; but by degrees the return of the farmers to their lands, and the resumption of agriculture, encroached on these places of sepulture. Complaints, correspondence and negotiations between the governments interested took place. The French government, at length, caused suitable tombs to be erected, the remains to be transferred to them, and proper persons to be appointed to take the charge and care of them. The English will probably adopt a similar course.

The United States Government and people owe a debt of gratitude to the brave soldiers who have fought and died in this war; and we feel assured that they will not rest satisfied till due honor is paid to the dead who lie on the battle fields of the Republic. Patriotism and humanity unite in claiming for them early attention, and measures so comprehensive and systematic as to ensure the speedy and complete accomplishment of the object.

### A Reward for Davis.

The Washington *Chronicle* is opposed to offering a reward for the apprehension of JEFF DAVIS, because it might lead to killing him, which would make *a hero* of him with his sympathizers. This, to say the least, is an argument of questionable soundness. It would have applied to BOOTH as well, and may be urged in the case of deserters and fugitives of every kind. "It is to be hoped," says the *Chronicle*, "that he will be captured by the army, or, if he should be killed in any open contest with the troops, all would be well; but the utility of stimulating his own followers, by the offer of a reward, to betray, and perhaps kill him, may well be doubted."

On the whole, the *Chronicle* rather hopes he will get away, because "he would be hated and despised throughout the civilized world;" the guilt of DAVIS and his comrades would become "an intolerable bond of infamy; and would cause them to be shunned as men shun the victims of the plague." This might be a tolerable compromise of the monstrous crime of which DAVIS has been guilty, if it were to be compromised at all. Regardless of the present state of feeling, but dealing with the crime of treason, as it has been committed, in view of its immediate effects, and in the cold, severe light of history, it is due to justice and our future national character, that treason should be punished according to the law of the land. It will have a moral effect throughout the world. It will show that this Government has been able not only to subdue the Rebellion, but is strong enough and has the courage to enforce its own laws against the Rebels. There is some difference between such an attitude before the world and that of conniving at the escape of the chief most deserving of punishment. There are better reasons than the *Chronicle* gives why the Government may not deem it politic to offer a ward for DAVIS, but which do not apply to individuals. The Government may not offer a reward, but we doubt if the escape of DAVIS is desired by a single member of the Administration.

### National Iron and Steel Association.

The next quarterly meeting of the National Iron and Steel Association, will be held in Chicago on the 26th of May. It is very much to be desired that there be a full attendance of members, as matters of very grave importance will come under the consideration of the Association.

OUR RUPTURE WITH MEXICO.—The rumor is repeated that our boys, in large numbers, are disposed to go to Mexico and restore the Republic. We have no question that this feeling extensively prevails, but we do not believe our government will be drawn into the controversy. The present indications are, MAXIMILIAN will leave in due time, and we should not be surprised should some of our boys be on hand to see him off. We do not, however, attach the slightest credit to the suggestion that the forces now collecting at Nashville, and whose destination is Texas, is for any other purpose than to drive the rebels out of that State, and keep the peace across the border. It evidently is wise, however, to have a sufficient force conveniently at hand, to be used in case of an emergency.

THE ladies of Richmond it is said, make their appearance in the streets very little, because they will not walk under the old flag. We think we know a better reason—at any rate it was the reason for a similar phenomena in Norfolk: The ladies have no shoes or fineries to appear in the streets in. In Norfolk a single pair did service for a dozen persons. Being shod and clothed, their former scruples were suddenly overcome.

The Richmond *Whig* is now sold in the streets of Washington. But Richmond papers have ceased to be the curiosities they once were. As sources of amusement they no longer are a novelty.

### The Petroleum Interest.

The Petroleum interest, like every other, has been reduced almost to total inaction by the exciting events of the last month. Like nearly every other interest, it is reviving again. It may be regarded as little less than extinct this day, that, under the circumstances, the effect has not been greater or more lasting. Nothing but inherent strength and soundness, it would seem, could have carried this vast interest so buoyantly, and continued it foremost in the great interest of investment and enterprise of the day.

The time is approaching when a solution will be had of the great problem which hundreds of wells, hundreds of derricks, for the last three months have, with patience and capital, been worked to solve. There will, in certain cases, be disappointment and loss—perhaps a crash and bankruptcy; but, as a general thing, we believe success will attend these efforts, and, under good and honest management, reasonable, not to say large, returns will be realized. We have no means of estimating the number of wells now in almost the same stage of progress and nearing the point of realization, but we know it to be large, representing a vast aggregate capital. A reasonable realization of expectation will increase vastly the aggregate supply in the market, but not, we believe, to an extent approaching an excess of the demand. We believe the Petroleum business, in every feature of it, is in its infancy and a crude state. As yet little or nothing has been learned, for an absolute certainty, as to the sources of Petroleum. Thus far experience has done little else than to upset previous theories and confound current speculation. The time has not yet come when data can be moulded into well-fortified theory. The stock of knowledge has been largely increased; but as yet we have cut taken from the surface.

The same is nearly true concerning the means of obtaining oil, the process continuing to be slow and expensive. That machinery will yet be adapted to decrease both, we do not doubt, which added to something like certainty touching the presence of oil—the sum of the knowledge being where and how to bore—will introduce us to something like a full development of the wonderful phenomenon.

We have reason to believe that, within the next month, not a few enterprises will begin to realize the fruits of their toil, patience and good judgment. Well managed companies will prosper, and we believe it will be demonstrated that this species of investment holds out inducements that will continue to attract capital and enterprise.

A COLD MORNING.—We have had unusually cold weather for forty-eight hours past. The May sun, though brightly shining all day yesterday, was hardly sufficient to counteract the chilliness of the air. Good fires were necessary in our rooms. Looking out in the morning, the ground was, in places, hoary with frost. The beautiful flowers looked forlorn amid the unseasonable surroundings. The tender plants, we fear, will fatally feel the chill that has come upon their early days.

These sudden and untimely rigors are a puzzle to weather-wise people; almost as great a puzzle as their weather signs and theories are to other people. Icebergs, and the great lakes, and the unmelted snows of Canada are blamed for sending their chill gales into our balmy spring atmosphere. But we need not go so far for the cold that makes us shiver among the flowers. We have the icy temperature always near us, even in the hottest weather. If we could raise a Liberty Pole two miles in length, and rear a bucket of the proper mixture on the top, it would be ice-cold in fifteen minutes. As near us as Lawrenceville, we have a temperature always at freezing point or below. The only wonder should be that it turns its frosty breath down upon us so rarely.

DUKE GWIN'S SONORA SCHEME.—The latest intelligence from Paris announces the success of Dr. GWIN'S mission to France. Dr. GWIN, it seems, had three interviews with the Emperor, and after the last one he announced with joy to his friends that the Emperor had granted him all he desired. Three days thereafter he was off for Mexico, accompanied by his son. The object attained by Dr. GWIN is gathered from the debate in the Chambers on the Mexican question. It was there stated by an adherent of the government, that the last expedition the Frencharmy would be called upon to engage in in Mexico, was about to march into Sonora. It was represented by Dr. GWIN that without an armed force it was impossible to work the mines of that country, and without the mines, the Emperor was assured MAXIMILIAN would soon become hopelessly bankrupt, and then the French debt, both new and old, could never be paid. This reasoning had its effect upon the Emperor, who, no doubt, readily granted the request of Dr. GWIN.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The rebel States have been reconstructed and put into working order. The experiment, even with unpropitious circumstances embarrassing it, appears to meet the expectations of the country, thereby well. Why should not the same or a similar process answer in the case of the other insurrectionary States? Around such organizations, as we have seen, the civil rights of the population gradually gathers and they promise to administer the laws justly, wisely and effectually. This is all that could be reasonably expected, for the time that they have been in operation.

So, in the other States, when a loyal nucleus of people are ready to organize and resume the functions of civil Government, let them do so in connection with the Union to which they belong. Let them have the approval and aid of the Government, and time will do the rest. And the aid which they need is protection, and the establishment and maintenance of the United States Judiciary in these, as in other States,

GREAT CRIMINALS.—That there should be any difference of sentiment as to the guilt and desert of such a hideous offender as JEFFERSON DAVIS, is matter of astonishment. We fail to discover, after diligent search, the least mitigating circumstance in his favor. The inception, the prosecution, and the downfall of the rebellion, in all of which he has been a prominent figure, are full of the darkest crimes. The disturbance of a quiet and peaceful country is due to his base cupidity for money, coupled with an insane ambition for political power. The blood of hundreds of thousands of his fellow men cries to heaven against him. In his flight he has plundered the dupes who trusted him, and goes laden with their money to seek a hiding place from the scorn of mankind.

Yet there are those who entertain a sort of sympathy for him, which would be awarded to no man who had slain but one victim, or robbed but one confiding friend. The magnitude of the crime seems to cover from view its enormity.

THE CABINET.—As a matter of course rumors of Cabinet changes again prevail. Such reports become a necessity with Washington gossippers. They have no real foundation at the present time, and the fact redounds to the credit of President JOHNSON and confers strength on his administration. No immediate changes are contemplated, but some may take place at a future day. In fact they are quite probable, and they would have taken place had Mr. LINCOLN lived. Those who flattered themselves a "new deal" is to be had in the interest of the ins against the outs, will be disappointed.

### A Complaint.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I think it is a duty the Pennsylvania Railroad owes to the traveling public on the Greensburg turnpike, to put a wagon bridge over their road at Wilkinsburg. This is a very dangerous place. The turnpike is freely used at present, and is becoming a greater thoroughfare every year. The express trains dash over this point with a reckless speed, and many a poor fellow has to watch right and left, and exercise a double caution just here, or he will be smashed up with the wreck of his vehicle. The crossing is also obstructed at all times by trains stopping, or going through that provokingly slow kind of a movement which amounts to a great deal of gentle back wards and forwards, and an amount of whistling that is enough to rouse Pandemonium. Vehicle drivers have rights, or should have them, and it is not the noblest feature in this country that gives corporations the right to destroy these rights, or endanger them as they constantly do.

J. K. H.

THE Chicago *Times*, which has eulogized Mr. LINCOLN since his death, and denounced his assassin in set terms, has expressed itself in the issue of July 1st, 1865:

"If President Lincoln could not be more worthily honored, yet he is living, but would be infinitely less mischievous, and his corpse repulsive as it would be in its present state of decomposition, the most graceful testimony, and yet be the most appropriate sacrifice which the insulted nation could offer in atonement for its submission to his imbecility and despotism."

The fiendish atrocity of the above chills the blood. And now the same paper pretends to weep over the grave of the murdered President, and denounces the act of assassination it has invited!

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."—The ten thousand things to take place "when this cruel war is over" cannot be far off, and the day is not distant when solid reality will take the place of maudlin rhyme.

## OIL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Venango County regions we learn that the new well on West Hickory Run is now producing over one hundred and fifty barrels of the best lubricating oil per day, one thousand barrels of the first week's product sold for $30 per barrel. It is considered the most profitable well now in operation, owing to its large yield of oil which commands the highest price. The Jocelyn farm adjoining is admirable oil territory, and the leases on the same are nearly all taken up, there remaining but a few acre leases to be had.

The Pittsburgh and Oil City Oil Company, whose well is at Oil City, are now down five hundred feet, and are getting a large quantity of oil daily, although the work of boring is still progressing. The company have every prospect of handsome results at an early day. The company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macksburg Oil Company have made a big strike in the Kelly Well, situated on Cherry Run, below the Hannbolt Works. The strike was made on the 26th ult., and the flow is "pipe full," with a pulsation every few minutes which throws the oil over the tank fully twenty yards. It is called a one hundred barrel well, although others estimate its yield at a much higher figure. The Macksburg Company is composed principally of Pittsburghers.

Messrs. I. G. Sproul, James Kennedy, H. G. Walsteel, James W. Kennedy and James W. Snowden, owners of the Rinehart well, on Sugar Creek, have made two big strikes lately. They obtained a verdict in a case in equity relative to the title to their land, and while the case was pending they struck a flowing well, whose yield of lubricating oil will likely average from fifty to sixty barrels daily. The well was sunk four years ago, and abandoned before it was tubed. The above gentlemen purchased the well and nine acres of territory some three or four months since, and sunk the well to the depth of 456 feet. On Tuesday last, the well having been tubed, it suddenly began to flow.

### Blairsville Oil Region.

BLAIRSVILLE, INDIANA CO., PA. }
April 11th, 1865. }

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

The interest taken in this section, as oil territory is on the increase; visitors are thronging in and capital is seeking investment. Many favorite sites have been taken up, and all promises an exciting time. A company from Harrisburg have gone to work near the Eagle well of the Sitwell Company, and now have a hole completed some distance with very encouraging prospects, and arrangements have been made for the erection of four more derricks not far from the same locality. The Eagle well has been sunk to one hundred and forty-two feet, and at that depth has now been pumping thirty-six hours, the yield being better than at the commencement of the sale. A sample for future regarding this well is, so far, the impossibility of separating the oil from the water, there apparently being no chance of getting a spigot at the bottom of the one hundred barrel tank as is collected upon its surface. It is plainly visible. Nothing positive of oil as it escapes from the tank. Various are the conjectures regarding it, but no satisfactory reason can be given, nor has there as yet been decided any means to separate the oil from the water. I know of no parallel to this case, although the oil is very remarkable for its weight—different, indeed, from any I have ever heretofore seen. Still, I do not like to say it is as heavy or heavier than water; but it seems different from any other entire body of the water and refuses to collect or separate. I am not sufficiently versed in chemistry to explain or understand this matter. I merely state what I see. Only time and the immediate test the well thoroughly, at its present depth, and will pump vigorously night and day and for months, will the result is attained. The oil, when first obtained, is of a dark, verditeris color, with a very slight odor. After standing exposed in a tank for a quarter a day brown, and of a consistency resembling tar), and thence into ponds; so little does it then resemble petroleum that it is hard to believe such materials was ever pumped from one hundred and fifty to two feet beneath the surface of the earth. I wish some able chemist would give us an analysis of this oil. In the land which this region there can be no doubt, when I state that there have been no less than five oil wells, from all of which a flow of oil has been had, a distance of three miles, east and west, from this place, and among them one flowing and three pumping, and the latter are now yielding from one hundred and forty-two to eight hundred and twenty-five per day, and some seven miles north of here, at a less distance, in boring fifty-seven hundred and sixty-five. Some few miles south of this place, near Pleasant Unity, there are four wells sunk and tubed, and North river, of which a portion is to be sold at auction, and the whole of which is estimated at not less than $3,000,000.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PRESENTIMENT.—It is related that a gentleman of New York, quite intimate with the President's family, visited Mrs. Lincoln but a few weeks ago last Saturday. Mrs. Lincoln spoke of her desire to visit Europe, and the intention of Mr. Lincoln at one time to have made the tour. She said that in speaking of the European tour a few days before, the President said in a very melancholy tone, "You can visit Europe, but I never shall." On asking him the reason, he replied that something told him he should never visit the Old Country. The gentleman had not left the city scarcely about her husband. That till lately she had never had any fears concerning him, but now had a presentiment that some calamity was hanging over him. She did not think he would live till the close of his term. She had done everything to shake off the fear, but still the gloom thickened. This conversation was held a fortnight before the President's death. How tragically this presentiment has been fulfilled a sorrowing nation can tell.

AN INSTANCE OF MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD JUDGMENT.—One of Mr. Lincoln's last acts was to decide upon the appointment of a gentleman in one of the Northern States to an important office. He said to a friend of mine who called upon him, "I am greatly embarrassed by the pendency of Mr. —— and Mr. —— in relation to this land candidate. Both are good men, and for this reason I have found objection to either. The President quickly replied: He is a drunkard. I hear bad stories of his moral character. I would not like to see him in office. Besides, he is not a favorite with the people of his State. I like the fellow's friends, but it goes against my conscience to give the place to him." The appointment was withheld. The result was that Mr. Lincoln refused to give the appointment to the applicant first spoken of, to another person who did not ask for it, but whose character was above suspicion.

THE keen sarcasm and scathing irony of Mr. Regard's *Les Propos de Labenius* are immensely relished by the German people, who love liberty too well to feel any great admiration for the French Napoleonic reproductions of the classic Cæsar. The criticism is far more popular than the work on which it treats. Three seperate translations of it appeared in as many years in Berlin, and in Leipsic and the other publishing cities the demand is unprecedented.

### General Intelligence.

Our new Minister to France, Mr. Bigelow, has secured for his residence in Paris and as a Bureau for the Legation, the entire of the handsome hotel built for his own use, three years ago, by Mario, the distinguished tenor singer, or, as he signs himself in all his legal acts, the Marquis Mario di Candia.

The New York State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday morning. During their protracted session one thousand five hundred and forty-nine bills were introduced.

One of the strangest accusations against Gen. Grant was his indifference to the lives of his own soldiers, and his desire to shed human blood, and strange to say, that this original calumny proceeded from those who are now everywhere greeting him as the most effective peacemaker of these warlike times.

Those who went out of our beloved Union unconditionally, must now return to it unconditionally.

The total capitial invested in the United States in 1860, in the manufacture of woolen goods was $35,520,527; of which the slave states had invested $1,317,680.

The Viceroy of Egypt has shut himself up in the fort at the mouth of the Nile, with his mother, his eldest daughter, a part of his harem and his astrologers. The latter, by a series of observations, are to consult the stars to know whether it is proper that the Viceroy should undertake the journey to Europe which he has long contemplated. If the reply is favorable, Ismail Pacha will start about the middle of May on a visit to France and Europe.

The Richmond *Whig* made its appearance on the streets of Washington on Sunday, and one newsboy sold several thousand at ten cents a piece.

The significance of our national flag is thus set forth by Dr. Krauth, editor of the *Lutheran and Missionary*: "Our country's faith has learned a new interpretation of her standard. The *white* typifies the purity of purpose which belongs to her true ruler; the *red* points to the crimson tide in which life flows forth a willing offering; the *blue* reminds her of the home in heaven to which the good are gathered. The stars in her banner tell of light in darkness, and she shall learn to range them in a new and beautiful order, as the Constellation of the Cross."

The Prince of Wales will arrive in Dublin on the 8th of May, and will proceed to the Viceregal Lodge, where he will remain the guest of Lord Wodehouse during the whole of a brief stay in Ireland. Early in the morning of the 9th the Prince attended by the Lord Lieutenant, will proceed to the national exhibition, building, which he will enter in procession while the national anthem will be sung by a chorus of over one thousand voices. Having taken his place on the dais, the Hundredth Psalm will be performed, when the Irish exhibition will be formally opened.

The records of Libby Prison, from its commencement to its close, have been secured by General Weitzel, and will be preserved for future reference. They show the date and home of every man who entered there, and the time he lived, or was exchanged.

Mr. Charles Lanman writes, that while preparing his "Dictionary of Congress" for publication in 1858, he forwarded to Mr. Lincoln the usual request for a sketch of his life, and received the following reply:

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky.
Education defective.
Profession, a lawyer.
Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war.
Postmaster at a very small office.
Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature.
And was a member of the lower house of Congress. Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

The rolling mills of New Albany, Ind., have a capacity for the manufacture of 120 tons of bowel quality of round, flat, bar, and squared iron per week.

Among a party of emigrants recently arriving at New London was an Irish couple with twenty-three children.

The first public meeting for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies which was held in Madrid, Spain, on the Sunday, 21 ult. It was large and enthusiastic.

It will require eleven millions of dollars to pay Gen. Sherman's army, which sum will go forward this week.

Farmers in eastern Pennsylvania are hiring farm laborers among the rebel paroled prisoners and deserters, at the low rates of $8 to $10 a month. The government furnishes these men free transportation.

Upwards of two thousand laborers are now employed on the California end of the Pacific railroad. Rails will on running thirty-six miles from Sacramento each week.

A correspondent writes from Seville, (Spain): "We visited the Royal Cigar Manufactory, where we saw 3,500 women working in the manufactory and fifteen children hang upon hooks. There were also scattered about no less than 2,500 babies."

A letter from an officer in one of the colored regiments at Richmond, writes a delicate picture of the distressed condition of the people of that city. A lady called at the office of the Provost Marshal, near the Spotswood House, to get a permit to go to Petersburg to buy in the same neighborhood, with good prospects of success. Of territory is in destruction, and famine stalks through the land with soon have pretty of "grease" in that vicinity.

The Oil Spring Run Petroleum Company, of Gettysburg, Pa., which owns 300 acres of land in the Muskingum valley, Ohio, on which they are going on to develop their lands immediately. The lands surrounding this tract have all been worked with success, and the wells have been sunk in close proximity, which are now yielding handsomely, and everything would seem to indicate that the investment will be profitable and safe.

### General Oil Items.

The Dunkirk *Journal* learns from a correspondent in Forestville that a Rochester Company are sinking an oil well in Walnut creek, near that village. The well is down about one hundred feet, and the indications for the last five or six days has been very abundant, and the show of oil pronounced by experienced oil men as very flattering.

Mariposa, Cala., the great Fremont gold placer, is excited on the subject of oil, but strange to say, for the want of capital, operating is limited. Specimens of the crude oil from some springs in Fresno county, both in Mariposa and Smelling's have been exhibited. Both samples had minus the appearance of tar, and look more like a fine article of beautiful light. Notwithstanding the alleged discovery of oil in California, prices of petroleum continue to advance. Coal oil has recently advanced from thirty-five and forty cents per gallon to eighty cents per gallon at wholesale, and it is believed that it will shortly reach one dollar.

A LITIGATION of forty years duration has just been ended in New York. Forty years ago John Hopper devised his farm to his three grandchildren in fee, but "not to be sold," and if either of them should die "without issue, remainder to the survivors." The limitation over was evidently void, and one of the immediate devisees, as tenants in fee, made petition to the Court of Appeals took a different view, and held in Brewster against Striker that the grandchildren had an interest in the land which could be sold under execution against any one of them. On the death of Ann Striker, one of the grandchildren, without issue, the question of the limitations over came up again, and this time directly, before the Court of Appeals, in a suit between Ann Striker's devisees and the surviving grandchildren of John Hopper. The matter was twice argued before the Court of Appeals—once in 1862 and again in 1863—and that court decided in favor of the grandchildren, sustaining John Hopper's will in accordance with their reasoning in the former case. The proceedings, protracted by the death of another of John Hopper's grandchildren, and by which the rights of all parties are settled, and a partition made by the Supreme Court. During these forty years the farm of John Hopper has been reached by the growth of the city, and now covers between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fourth streets, and the Sixth avenue and North river, of which a portion is to be sold at auction, and the whole of which is estimated at not less than $3,000,000.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PRESENTIMENT.—It is related that a gentleman of New York, quite intimate with the President's family, visited Mrs. Lincoln but a few weeks ago last Saturday. Mrs. Lincoln spoke of her desire to visit Europe, and the intention of Mr. Lincoln at one time to have made the tour. She said that in speaking of the European tour a few days before, the President said in a very melancholy tone, "You can visit Europe, but I never shall." On asking him the reason, he replied that something told him he should never visit the Old Country. The gentleman had not left the city scarcely about her husband. That till lately she had never had any fears concerning him, but now had a presentiment that some calamity was hanging over him. She did not think he would live till the close of his term. She had done everything to shake off the fear, but still the gloom thickened. This conversation was held a fortnight before the President's death. How tragically this presentiment has been fulfilled a sorrowing nation can tell.

AN INSTANCE OF MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD JUDGMENT.—One of Mr. Lincoln's last acts was to decide upon the appointment of a gentleman in one of the Northern States to an important office. He said to a friend of mine who called upon him, "I am greatly embarrassed by the pendency of Mr. —— and Mr. —— in relation to this land candidate. Both are good men, and for this reason I have found objection to either. The President quickly replied: He is a drunkard. I hear bad stories of his moral character. I would not like to see him in office. Besides, he is not a favorite with the people of his State. I like the fellow's friends, but it goes against my conscience to give the place to him." The appointment was withheld. The result was that Mr. Lincoln refused to give the appointment to the applicant first spoken of, to another person who did not ask for it, but whose character was above suspicion.

THE keen sarcasm and scathing irony of Mr. Regard's *Les Propos de Labenius* are immensely relished by the German people, who love liberty too well to feel any great admiration for the French Napoleonic reproductions of the classic Cæsar. The criticism is far more popular than the work on which it treats. Three seperate translations of it appeared in as many years in Berlin, and in Leipsic and the other publishing cities the demand is unprecedented.

### Washington Topics and Gossip.

It will be gratifying to the people of the United States to know there is not a shadow of difference or unpleasant feeling between Generals Grant and Sherman, and that the reports which certain journals have started, to the effect that Sherman had been "virtually superseded," were entirely without foundation. At the Cabinet meeting called a week ago last Friday, to consider the temporary arrangement which Sherman had concluded with Johnston, all present, including the President and General Grant, expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms, and the latter was instructed to inform General Sherman of the fact, and to resume hostilities immediately. It seems, however, that while on his (Grant's) journey to Raleigh, Sherman and Johnston met again and agreed to the same terms as were vouchsafed to Lee. With these General Grant has expressed himself satisfied, and the new President has also privately given the arrangement his full acquiescence.

A large standing army will be necessary for perhaps a year or more. It would be most injudicious to disband our soldiers and leave us with but a few thousand regulars. We shall require full 200,000 for some time to come. The remainder, it is asserted, from indications already manifest in the army, will find occupation and field for their restless spirits in Mexico. There is already much talk of an expedition thence. Of course any organized recruiting for an "expedition" to Mexico would be in direct violation of our laws; but whilst there are informal organizations of bands or companies for this expedition, there is said to be a decided understanding that Mexico, with its rich mines, &c., is a good place to go to, and that Maximilian isn't a fit and proper person to govern that country. In the Navy Department there will also be a great retrenchment of expenses by the reduction of naval forces and disposing with a large number of vessels that are rendered useless at present, and perhaps will never again be required under any exigency.

Happily, however, there are great bodies of people who have always been steadfast in their Union faith, and who have proved their fidelity by the heroism with which they have suffered and scorned persecution, and more than persecution, for the sake of the country. To such as these men, and to put the control of the great work of the organization of the seceded and returning States into their hands, is among the first of the many important duties of the Executive. They have earned this consideration at the hands of the Administration, and I am rejoiced to believe that the President will not disappoint them. These men know the Southern masses better than we Northerners, and to them may be entrusted the solution of many of the questions which perplex the minds of our statesmen. They know that the rebellion was the work of leaders, and not of the people of the South; and, while they insist upon the summary punishment of the first, they are the most lenient of the second. Under the auspices of these brave and well tried leaders, the State governments, upon the model of that of Tennessee, will be formed in all the other States, and thus the *nucleus* will be sound and wholesome. This nucleus will be the germ of the new system, and will be nourished with the aid of the National Government and the contributions of emigration, before the experiment is fully completed. States like South Carolina and Florida, where the whites were always in woeful minority, will be recast and by the soldiers and loyalists, on the same principle and with the same auxiliaries. The Pierpont government of Virginia is already recognized, and will very shortly take possession of the State Capitol at Richmond. The counties not represented in the Legislature that sat at Alexandria, under the first call of Governor Pierpont, will now be invited to elect delegates, and the process of repealing the bad work of the rebel Legislature will be straightforward for the new Legislature for the new order of things. Louisiana was ready last year, and Arkansas has a very good government under Murphy, and a sizable body of loyal men will be ready to their loyalty by fighting for the old flag side by side with the national troops, white and black. Then are left Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. All of these can be held by the Union troops until there is a movement in the right direction—all of which, from present appearances, there will be made the rendezvous of the fugitive leaders and such of their followers as may choose a life of ostracism.

### The Old Channels of Business.

With some reason, we have anticipated in the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the subsidence of affairs into their natural channels, a season of depression and inaction. But, however this may turn out, there are certain chances of industry which must be pushed to the utmost, to repair the enormous waste of war. The number of miles of railway in the United States on the first day of January, 1864, was estimated at 49,672.25 miles, of which 32,866.58, costing, including equipments $1,643,329, were completed. Of these, there were 8,953.45 miles in the rebel states, costing $249,856,473. The rebel roads were apportioned as follows:

| | Miles completed. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia | 1,878.70 | $50,869,934 |
| North Carolina | 925.20 | 18,241,295 |
| South Carolina | 1,045.00 | 21,499,000 |
| Georgia | 1,731.22 | 29,036,792 |
| Florida | 401.50 | 8,628,000 |
| Alabama | 804.16 | 21,434,161 |
| Mississippi | 1,044.00 | 27,840,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,304.77 | 33,545,811 |
| Arkansas | 332.76 | 12,810,000 |
| Louisiana | 334.76 | 13,639,279 |
| Texas | 451.50 | 16,749,772 |
| Total | 8,953.45 | $249,856,473 |

It will be seen from the above that the North has 24,936.93 miles more than the South, built at an expenditure seven times as great. But most of the latter could be rendered safe for extensively repaired, and the most important of them immediately. It is safe to assume, that two-thirds of the latter could be repaired in their reconstruction can be available a second time. The work of destruction was too thorough, and its wear of the gardens on the rails and rolling stock too severe, even where the roads were not torn up by any means. The locomotive shops, machine shops, iron foundaries, and the skilled labor of the country will have ample employment. The work will not all be done at once, but it will afford enough of immediate business, when the remnants of rebellion are out of the way, to bridge over to a great extent the interval before the regular course of business is resumed.

For the rebuilding of the railroads and for replacing the bridges, station buildings and wharves which have been burned, and in many other matters, we shall have a great call for Northern labor, enterprise and capital. The South will be filled up in a few years with immigrants who will control her policy and direct her industry, and we may reasonably look for increased development of her immense agricultural resources, under a system of free labor.

### DIED:

WATSON—On Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, JOHN WATSON, in the fifty third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Locust street, Manchester, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.


DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.

McClarran's Blackberry Troches.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux and all disorders of the bowels arising from a change of food and water.

Soldiers and Travelers,
Soldiers and Travelers,

Should not be without them, as they can be carried about the person without the least inconvenience and are a

Sure Cure.
Sure Cure.
Sure Cure.

Prepared only by N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, and sold by Druggists generally. ap24

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First streets,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter SCALES,

Jams Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have associated with us, in the banking business, C. B. McVay. Style of firm same as heretofore.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1865. myl-1w

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS,

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and receiving every week.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood Street.
mh23-eod Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and Interest on all the stressing Petroleum for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Refers to all Banks, Brokers of all the large cities and 100 Counties and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
ja13-6m-eod-TuThSSat

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets

DRIPTOE—
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
Receive 4 kegs " Lard.
4 for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe22 141 Water street.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fourth street.


### Personal.

Hilton R. Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis," has returned to his home in North Carolina, from which he was banished by order of Hon. Edward Stanley, the Military Governor.

The Professorship Rhetoric and Oratory and of English Literature in Amherst College, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. James G. Vose, has been filled by the Trustees by the election of Rev. L. Clark Seelye, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. F. C. Welsch, the distinguished American landscape painter, has been made a Knight of the order of Ernestine of Saxe-Coburg by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

While at the War Department lately, Mayor Lincoln of Boston was introduced to General Grant, who, in the course of conversation, complimented five Massachusetts regiments, which, he pleasantly added, "should be good, as they sent to Europe and all over this country for good recruits.

The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miramar on the 9th April, 1864, to be null and void.

Mrs. Eliza Richardson, wife of George Richardson, of McConnellsville, Ohio, died suddenly of heart disease on the 23d of April.

George W. Soper, boot and shoe manufacturer, committed suicide on Friday night last at his residence in New York, by swallowing an ounce of opium. Heavy losses in gold transactions were the cause.

THE PHASE OF THE GREAT ENGLISH "LOCK-OUT."—The lock-out in the English iron trade, which was apparently terminated on the 15th inst., by an agreement between employers and employees to submit all questions in dispute to arbitration, has suddenly taken a new turn and the breach between the parties is now as wide as ever. By the terms agreed upon, it will be remembered, the masters of South Staffordshire agreed to discontinue the lock out, provided the men would pledge themselves not to aid in the support of the strikers in the North, indirectly, and the question of wages was to be settled by arbitration. It seems that on reconsidering their proposal, the lock-out men saw the necessity of some provision in the settl

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge McCandless.

This Court met yesterday morning, when Judge McCandless charged the Grand Jury, after which they retired to their room.

The first case taken up was that of Davis Baker, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, who was arraigned on a charge of obstructing James Lowmer, a special officer connected with Provost Marshal Kirkpatrick's office, while endeavoring to arrest deserter Hoffstetter, a son-in-law of the defendants, and a non-reporting drafted man. The particulars of the case were fully detailed in the columns of the COMMERCIAL at the time of the occurrence. The trial excited considerable interest, and was not concluded at adjournment.

The Grand Jury found true bills in the case of John Hoverter, alias Hancock, charged with counterfeiting the Treasury Notes, and against F. H. Angelo, for passing counterfeit postal currency.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a man named Hurlye B. Kibbe was brought to the Mayor's office with a large gash in his throat, and very much prostrated from the loss of blood. Dr. Tindle was called in to attend the man, sewed up and dressed the wound, and he is now doing well. Kibbe had been boarding at the Drover's Home, in the Ninth Ward, for some time, and had been unwell and out of work. His mind had become deranged, and he imagined that there was a man after him for the purpose of taking his life. He says he proved upon his mind that he thought he would be caught and instantly killed, when he escaped from the Drover's Home and fled to Lawrenceville, on Monday evening, and stopped at the house of Mr. Hart. Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning he awoke Mr. Hart, and handed him a short letter, addressed to his wife at "Palmer Station, Massachusetts," His throat had been cut, his beard was shaved with care, and he was very much prostrated. The floor of his room was also covered with blood. In the note to his wife he acknowledged the receipt of $50 from her, and stated that he had been sick, but was now better. No mention was made of the attempt upon his life. The knife was found in the room, and the dullness of the blade alone prevented him from severing the jugular vein and thus placing himself beyond the reach of surgery. His mind is still wandering, he is supposed, much composed at times, and with proper treatment will recover. He is still at the Mayor's office, but will probably be sent to one of the hospitals.

THE DRAFT AND THE BOUNTY MONEY.—Since the suspension of the draft, the various subdistricts have been constantly exercised as to the disposition they should make of the balance of the funds remaining on hand which has been collected for county purposes. Many of the wards in the two cities have considerable amounts yet remaining in the hands of their Treasurers, which they were unable to expend during the progress of recruiting, and numerous projects have been conceived to which these balances could be applied. The Recruiting Committee of the Third Ward of this city, after discussing the matter, decided that they had no power to use the funds for any other purpose than that for which it was contributed, and resolved to pay all the expenses incurred and divide the balance among the subscribers. This plan was carried into execution, when it was discovered that after settling all liabilities, fifty per cent. of the gross amount collected remained in the hands of the committee. Mr. Herdman, the Treasurer of the fund, has notified the parties to the subscribers, and the committee are now settling their accounts. It is stated that several of the other wards contemplate a similar action, but it is not probable that many of them will have so large a per centage to distribute.

THE BREWERY CASES.—Yesterday libels in the cases of John Muller, John N. Schaffer and Adam Bauerline, whose breweries were seized by the U. S. Collector of this district, for alleged false returns of their sales, were read in the U. S. District Court, when Judge McCandless decreed that writs of monition be issued, directed to the U. S. Marshal, returnable on the 15th of May, citing the defendants to appear and answer. Already sixteen breweries have been seized in the 21st and 23d Districts, and as soon as the proprietors failing to make proper returns, and if satisfactory reasons cannot be given for their neglect, their establishments will be sold by the U. S. Marshal for the benefit of the Government.

GRATIFYING CHANGE TO CONDUCTORS.—The conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad who have been heretofore running over the entire distance between this city and Philadelphia, on Monday assumed command of division trains. The conductors will hereafter run only upon three separate divisions, viz.: to Philadelphia, Mountain and Pittsburgh. This will make their work regular, and give them an opportunity to take a night's rest, as well as enjoy that relaxation which is so necessary to the maintenance of good health. The conductors are indebted for this change to the forethought of Mr. G. C. Franciscus, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division.

BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held on Monday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, John P. Pears; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Robinson; Superintendent, Philip Reinecker; Clerk, J. W. McGeary. The Company has, during the past year, laid five hundred feet of pipe, and increased the number of consumers of gas from three hundred to three hundred and thirty-five.

THE NEW LIBRARY HALL.—We understand the St. Clair Hotel property has been offered to the Library Hall Company by its owner, Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr. There could be no better location, as it is convenient to both cities, near the passenger railway depots, and in an excellent business locality. General Robinson proposes to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to the stock of the company, in case this property shall be selected.

MR. WEELIN BOSTON.—The New York *Art Journal* says: "Mr. Weelin has been to Boston. He has passed the ordeal of the infinitesimal national critics of that city, without being scorched by the ire of sectional prejudice, and circumscribed musical intelligence. Mr. Weelin has come back to us with not a leaf of his laurels faded, and with the sublime radiance of Boston approval encircling them like a halo."

## SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. S. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination for the office of District Attorney before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. myz tjas d&w

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for renomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County convention, which will meet on next Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. apr26-d&wtc

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-td

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being compose in one bottle, no previous preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out, but is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. ocm-1y

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, } Surveyor's Office, May 1st, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application to this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock meridian, on the first Tuesday in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city with the articles of provisions, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserve the right to take more or less of said articles, according as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the purpose, he will be at liberty to reject them, and to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in the cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserve the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. CHAS. W. BACHELOR,

my1-Thawowm. Surveyor and Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

CARPETS!

Desiring to afford the public an opportunity of purchasing goods at popular prices corresponding with the decline in gold, and knowing it unable to meet the demand we have this day marked down chandise generally, we are now offering our entire stock at reduced prices throughout our extensive and well assorted most convenient assortment of new and choice patterns Brussels, Velvets, two and three ply ingrain, floor oil cloth, window shades, &c., at a reduction of 25 to 30½ per cent.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street,

Second floor, next to Postoffice and Custom House. ocm-tf

STEAM GUAGES, &c.—ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors. SHAW & JUSTICE'S Mercury, Steam and Blast Gauges. EASTMAN'S and other approved Gauges. CLARK'S Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam. STEAM GUAGES, tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHAS. MAGGI,

my2-1y Agent for the above, 112 Third street.

## AMUSEMENTS

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. HENDERSON

Third night of the engagement of the great tragic actress,

EMMA WALKER,

Who will appear in two of her best characters,

HAMLET AND MRS. MERCILLES.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be performed the three act play of

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, the Prince.....Emma Walker.

Ophelia.....Orchestra.

To conclude with

GUY MANNERING.

Meg Merrilies.....Emma Walker.

In preparation, with new scenery, the great moral drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CONCERT HALL.—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 8 and 9th.

DE KATOW. WEHLI.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce to the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity that after Europe he succeeded in making arrangements for a limited number of concerts with the WONDERFUL YOUNG VIOLONCELLIST,

Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW

And the Renowned PIANO FORTE VIRTUOSO and COMPOSER,

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,

Who will give in Pittsburgh, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, as per bills.

Both these Artists have met with unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, and their only concerts during the short time in the United States.

Mad. HENRIETTE BEHRENS.

The Young and popular American Prima Donna, will assist on the occasion

Musical Director and Conductor.....S. BEHRENS.

☞ These will positively be the only Concerts in Pittsburgh by these Musical Celebrities, as they shortly return to Europe.

Admission, including Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets and seats may be secured for the Concerts, on THURSDAY morning, at 9 a. m., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store. Orders from the country, for Reserved Seats will be promptly attended to.

☞ Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. ap29-2t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ALF. BURNETT.

THE GREATEST LIVING HUMORIST.

Positively three nights only. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 3d, 4th and 5th. He will give his

Grotesque Pictures,

Humorous delineations,

Miraculous change of

Eccentric Character, and

Recitations, comprising

"Preacher from Hopsidam" "Drama—Shakespeare and Home" "Mary had a little Lamb" "Deserted;" Selections from "Hamlet," in costume; "Sheridan's ride," &c., as given at Dodsworth Hall, New York, for thirty nights.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8. my1-1t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I pay for the year the principal corners in the city and Birmingham, the exact number of the Assessor.

## Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $200,000 00 |
| Circulation | 200,000 00 |
| Due Depositors | 1,606,861 16 |
| Dividends unpaid, payable on demand | 350 00 |
| Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law | 3,573 88 |
| Additional Contingent Fund reserved by Special Resolution of Board of Directors | 4,000 00 |
| Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864 | 15,512 59 |
| | $2,029,861 16 |

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $931,958 50 |
| Due by Banks and Bankers | | 230,031 74 |
| Due by Bank, payable in gold | | 4,000 00 |
| Gold and Silver Coin in Vault at Bank | | 20,376 00 |
| Gold Coin on hand, viz: Coin, (cash) | | 1,000 00 |
| Drafts and Checks | | 48,447 50 |
| U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes | | 104,041 00 |
| U. S. Treasury Notes | } | 691,671 23 |
| U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds | | |
| U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds | | |
| | | $2,029,861 16 |

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

*City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn, Asa Dodd, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,

ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

*By the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, by his proclamation, fixed the 25th day of May next as a day of humiliation and mourning for the death of the late Chief Magistrate of the people of this Commonwealth, and for humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to our future good:

AND WHEREAS, It is meet and most that said proclamation be heartily responded to, as it does with all our feelings and sympathies, should be everywhere respected by the people, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do issue this my proclamation, and do recommend that the citizens of this Commonwealth do set apart THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of May next, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and in conformity with the President's proclamation, then to assemble in their usual places of public worship, to render such devout service to Almighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eighty ninth

By the Governor.

[L. S.]

ELI SLIFER,

ap28 3tdaw Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Office, 81 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and HARS completed. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Coking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. B. HAMMER, | W. H. BROWN, |
| R. H. PALMER, | W. S. HAVEN, |
| | J. N. SHALLENBERGER. |

ap24-60d-tf

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM

WILL

Restore and Promote the Growth

OF

HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of this valuable restorative has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle. For sale at LUBIN'S Drug Store, Fifth street.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

opp 1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny

KENNEDY, STAHR & CO.

WHOLESALE

FISH DEALERS,

NO. 130 and 132 NORTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

## WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM TO RENT, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Location pleasant and near the Allegheny river. Address A. B. C., this office. my2-3t

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSARY NOTES, to be discounted by J. MEANS & CO., 57 Fourth street.

WANTED.—A good Wool Carder and Spinner, also a Wool Dyer on Finisher. Address H. FELLERTON, Box 41, Selin, Butler county, Pa. my2-2t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash prices paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF'G CO. ap6-tf No. 75 and 77 Water street.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German and who is a graduate of one of the business colleges. A situation as Bookkeeper or shipping Clerk. Address ap28 J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment, are wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania to solicit for agents for the Life of Lincoln, "The Child's Prayer," For particulars address WM. J. CLARK, Pittsburgh.

ap27-2w-pd

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the true and best, the most popular and fast selling book ever published. An unprecedented offer to men in the Union army as Notice Scouts, and giving a more valuable picture of Lincoln than will have agents clearing $250 per month, which we will prove to any desiring employment. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap19-4w&d&w

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for one of the best selling and paying inventions of the age. Agents are positively clearing from $8 to $20 per day, and only a small capital required. A liberal discount for disabled and discharged soldiers. For particulars call on or address C. C. MELLOR, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., for one week. my2-6t

WANTED.—Good coat hands wanted, either male or female, to do custom work for a merchant tailor's store. Situation permanent; must come well recommended as to skill, ability and industry. Address A. KITT, Canton, Ohio. my2-2w

## DRY GOODS.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

DRESS

GOODS.

BLACK

SILKS.

SACQUES.

CIRCULARS.

BASQUES,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ap28

DRY GOODS,

SELLING AT LOW PRICES,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GRENADIENS for 75 cents, formerly sold at | $1 25 | | |
| Do. | 1 00 | " | 1 50 |
| Do. | 1 25 | " | 1 75 |
| MOZAMBIQUES | 31 | " | 50 |
| Do. | 37½ | " | 62½ |
| Do. | 50 | " | 75 |

SHAWLS closing out at great bargains.

A large assortment of goods at low prices. ap25

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the leading styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEADS, IMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

my1 77 and 79 Market street.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the publick to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

ap28

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name and

Address, D. HEMETTE,

de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VACANT LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, as Guardian of the minor children of David Greer, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following vacant lots in the Eighth Ward of Pittsburgh, viz: 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Forbes streets, 20 by 62 feet, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 in said Greer's plan, recorded in Plan Book vol. 1, page 177; 1 lot on Locust street, 20 by 61½ feet, being Lot No. 68 in said plan; 19 lots on Hartz street, 20 by 100 feet, being lots Nos. 100 and 102 to 120 in said plan; 5 lots on Vicroy street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lots 70 to 74 in said plan, and 3 2-3s on the corner of Magee and Bluff streets, 20 by 100 feet, being Nos. 147, 148 and 149 in said plan; making eighteen lots. Some of these lots are very desirable as building sites, and others are very valuable for stone quarries. They will be sold separately or all together and on easy terms of payment.

J. W. F. WHITE,

ap14-td 106 Fifth street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS,

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

A full stock at R. H. PALMER'S,

ap4 64 Wood street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in carsior Western shipments.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.

sept7-1y No. 2 St. Clair street, near the bridge.

PRODUCE—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Pinkseed;
7 " Eggs;
2,000 lb. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA. }
Pittsburgh, April 24th, 1865. }

IN PURSUANCE OF THE [illegible] section of the Act of Assembly [illegible] the Treasurer of the County of Allegheny will [illegible] the Duplicate of Taxes assessed [illegible] for the year 1865, at the following [illegible] from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Shaipsburg and Elizabeth Borough; Lower St. Clair, Mifflin, Reserve, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Reserve Townships.

ON SUNDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Lincoln Boroughs; Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, McCandless, Plum and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Turtle Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson Patterson, Sawley, Ross and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Findley, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and 2d Ward, Lawrenceville Boroughs; North Fayette, Charters, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Township.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Scaler and Indiana Townships.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying their total amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

ap2

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order.

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order, and particularly being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mch8-tf

COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.

ENVELOPES.

PAPERS of every description.

And a large supply of STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER AND STATIONER.

ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN HOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill, and is prepared to fill orders for Rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 4, 45, 56 and 56 lbs to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 52 pounds to the yard.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons wishing anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.

R. A. COLVILLE.

ap28-6m

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. F. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341 COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Hamburg's Sarsaparilla and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller Alumen Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Liquorice, Extract Logwood. ap26

CHAS. H. SUTER,

Druggist and Chemist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine Chemicals,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS.

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

0617-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kin [illegible] of

PIG IRON.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 143 and 145 First and 140 and 142 Second streets, Pittsburgh.

fe7-tf cor. Ross and Second street Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER—

Now, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.

ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

## MANUFACTURERS.

J. F. SINGER,

Manufacturer of the

1865. FORT PITT BOILER 1865.

& SHEET IRON WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SMITHFIELD and SECOND streets,

Manufacturers of and dealers in Steam Boilers, Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Sheet Iron Work, Sheet Iron Roofing, Pressing, Punching, Shearing, Rolling and Bending of Plate Iron, Repairing promptly executed. Orders left at the office or addressed through the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Boilers of all sizes and kinds on hand.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Shaipsburg and Elizabeth Borough; Kensington, Newtown, Collins, Snowden, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Reserve Townships.

ON SUNDAY, AY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Lincoln Boroughs; Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Plum and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Turentum Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson Patterson, Sawley, Ross and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Findley, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and 2d Ward, Lawrenceville Boroughs; North Fayette, Charters, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Township.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Scaler and Indiana Townships.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying their total amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth street.

ap2

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order.

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order, and particularly being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mch8-tf

COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.

ENVELOPES.

PAPERS of every description.

And a large supply of STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER AND STATIONER.

ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN HOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill, and is prepared to fill orders for Rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 4, 45, 56 and 56 lbs to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 52 pounds to the yard.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons wishing anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.

R. A. COLVILLE.

ap28-6m

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. F. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341 COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Hamburg's Sarsaparilla and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller Alumen Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Liquorice, Extract Logwood. ap26

CHAS. H. SUTER,

Druggist and Chemist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine Chemicals,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS.

JACOB S. PRICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

TILE AND FURNACE LINING.

GROUND CLAY 

**N. HOLMES & SONS,**

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
**Stocks and Bonds of every description**
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.


# Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES'T. | PH. R. MERTS, V. P.
S. C. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MAY 2, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny county 5's | 71 50 | ..... |
| Allegheny city 6's | ..... | 100 00 |
| Connellsville 6's | 74 50 | ..... |
| Allegheny Insurance | 25 00 | ..... |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. | ..... | 9 75 |
| Connellsville stock, non-int. | 9 50 | 12 25 |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville | ..... | 7 50 |
| Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank | 71 50 | ..... |
| Columbia | ..... | 52 50 |
| Ritchie | ..... | 70 |
| Cherry Run & Pit Hole | ..... | 75 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | ..... | 1 60 |
| Federal | ..... | 1 05 |
| Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | ..... | 1 20 |
| Oil Valley | ..... | 1 00 |
| Central Basin | ..... | 1 00 |

REPORTS.

100 shares Union Lubic at.....60

TUESDAY, May 2d—P. M.

**We have scarcely any change to report in the prices of stocks, and the attendance on 'Change this evening was pretty good. The bidding was not as spirited, but holders were quite firm in their figures with some of the stocks, particularly Cherry Run Central, which would not go below 82. The reports from the new wells of this company are indeed very favorable, and "big things" are expected in that quarter. We note the following transactions this evening**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | shares Central Basin | 90 |
| 200 | do do | 90 |
| 100 | do do | 90 |
| 100 | do do | 90 |
| 300 | do do | 90 |
| 100 | do Cherry Run & Blood Farm | 31 00 |
| 100 | do Cherry Run & Pit Hole | 80 |
| 100 | do Merchants | 40 |
| 34 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do do | 40 |
| 100 | do McAboy & Cherry Run | 80 |
| 100 | do Ritchie | 70 |
| 200 | do Star Wells | 80 |
| 150 | do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run | 79 |
| 200 | do do do | 75 |
| 100 | do Union Lubric | 75 |
| 21 | do Columbia | 50 00 |

The offerings and bids were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny 6s | ..... | 100 00 |
| do 4th Ward Bounty | ..... | 84 00 |
| Connellsville | 75 00 | ..... |
| Steubenville | 7 50 | ..... |
| Connellsville | 10 00 | ..... |
| Acme | ..... | 30 00 |
| Allegheny & Pittsburgh | ..... | 9 00 |
| Ritchie | 65 | 70 |
| Blood Farm & Petroleum | ..... | 1 75 |
| Cherry Run Central | 1 55 | 2 00 |
| Cherry Run and Blood Farm | 95 | 1 00 |
| Cherry Run & Pittsburgh | ..... | 1 25 |
| Columbia | 49 00 | 50 50 |
| Tuck Creek | ..... | 12 00 |
| Buck Creek Valley | ..... | 1 00 |
| El Dorado | ..... | 87 |
| Federal | 1 05 | ..... |
| Fleming & Mid Blood | 1 55 | ..... |
| Fuller Reserve | ..... | 60 |
| Great American | 2 00 | ..... |
| Hamilton | 1 00 | ..... |
| Merceantile | 40 | 45 |
| Nat. Refining and Storing | ..... | 10 00 |
| Oil Valley | ..... | 1 00 |
| Oil Basin, of Phila | ..... | 90 |
| Oil City and Pittsburgh | ..... | 2 10 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | 3 37 | 4 50 |
| Paxton | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| Phoenix | ..... | 1 00 |
| Phillips | ..... | 3 00 |
| Pittsburgh and New York | 75 | 1 00 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Ross | 90 | 1 00 |
| Read Farm | 2 90 | 3 00 |
| Shirk Farm | ..... | 40 |
| Steel Well | 9 00 | ..... |
| Tack Petroleum, of N. Y | 1 10 | ..... |
| Western Pennsylvania | 1 25 | 2 00 |
| Whitley Creek | ..... | 2 25 |

—Peace is coming in so silently and benignly **that we see none of those terrible financial revulsions or panics that were so repeatedly predicted to the close of the war. The truth is the business public have been preparing for the event for a considerable while back, and now when it is dawning upon us there is such joy and satisfaction among all classes at so glorious a consummation, that in trade, depression in values are too insignificant in comparison with the incalculable good which peace brings—especially when it is established on the right basis, as the settlement of this infamous rebellion will undoubtedly be. And now that the rebellion has been overthrown, and the armies of the Union completed so successfully and patriotically the act allotted to them in the great drama of the past four years, the attention of our statesmen and people is naturally directed to the means of obliterating the national debt which the war has occasioned. Whether this debt shall be paid off in our day, at one or by a lingering process, or whether we shall bequeath it as a legacy to succeeding generations, is a question of no little importance at this parturient time. Those statesmen who argue that, as a national debt is in a great measure a bond or union among a people who are robbed to bear it, it should be contained indefinitely. The great rebellion would probably never have originated had the North and South been more deeply interested with the value of good government by contributing to its support. A long reign of prosperity and freedom from taxation of every sort had produced, especially in the minds of the luxuriant and toil hating South, an utter indifference to the duties of patriotism. The most stable nations are not those which have been nursed in luxury and uniform prosperity, but those which have gone through trials and sufferings. This Government will be all the stronger for the travail from which it is now emerging. Many years will be required to obliterate the impressions the war has made on the relations of the people; the day of fraternal harmony may be long delayed, but that it will approach one day is as certain as that the Government itself will stand. The national debt will doubtless be in our keeping for many years to come, and taxation will long claim a portion of the savings of the people. As the burdens of the war were sustained with cheerfulness that peace might follow, so will the taxations that temporarily attend the peace procured by war, be borne in the same unconcomplaining spirit that the final triumph may be completely secured. Retrenchment in national expenses has commenced in good earnest, and the limit of our debt has been reached. Hereafter, the figures will gradually decrease, and it remains for us to say whether that decrease shall be gradual or rapid. It is estimated by persons high in authority that our debt, when the unpaid requisitions are included, will reach about $3,000,000,000, with an annual interest of about $150,000,000. The annual expenses of the Government will probably be reduced to $100,000,000 more. We can safely calculate upon $100,000,000 of trade and commerce and the revival of our shipping interests, which, with the internal revenue, now in full operation, will yield $300,000,000 more, leaving at least $180,000,000 to be applied to the reduction of the national indebtedness. At the close of the colonial war for independence, our debt was $75,463,476, when the resources of the country were undeveloped and the slightest taxation was oppressive. The annual interest was $3,201,628, a rate of 4-24 per cent. In 1816, at the close of the three years war, the debt was $127,334,933, with an annual interest of 6-14 per cent., of $7,822,923. These debts were both extinguished in the infancy of the republic, when the great wealth of our fathomless mines was undiscovered and our boundless prairies unexplored. With our present resources, the present national debt will be removed in a shorter space of time than is generally imagined.**

—The sales of stock at McIlwaine's, last evening, were as follows:

5 shares Third National Bank.....$130 00
5 shares Marine Railway.....100 50

The Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company have issued a small pamphlet, containing an accurate statement of its affairs, for gratuitous distribution among the stockholders.

—The Oil City and Pittsburgh Company have announced their second, monthly dividend of one per cent.

### Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

April 29.

Tobacco—With some new buyers, there was a more active demand and a perceptible improvement in prices on all grades this morning. Sales include 10 hhds damaged and green lugs from $3 65 to 4 95; 7 factory from $5 40 to 6 35; 8 planters' from $6 90 to 8 30; 12 common shipping leaf from $10 25 to 15 50; 7 medium from $14 95 to 16 25; 1 good do at $25; 2 common and medium manufacturing at $20 and 26 75, and 16 boxes from $5 80 to 18. Bids on 17 hhds rejected, among which was one bid off at $75, the same for which $160 was offered and rejected last year.

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

April 29.

Tobacco—Sales at the warehouses of 100 hhds, as follows:

Picket—27 hhds—2 at $4 85@4 90; 4 at $5 15@5 95; 3 at $6 10@6 50; 2 at $7@7 55; 2 at $8 80@9 90; 8 at $9 25@9 80; 6 at $10@15; 4 at $16 75@19.
Ninth street—28 hhds—2 at $4 0'5; 5 at $5@6 70; 6 at $7 05@9 85; 7 at $11 25@15; 9 at 16@21.
Monroe—21 hhds—4 at $5@4 90; 12 at $5 60@8 20; 3 at $10 50@20 50; 2 at $28 50@30.
Louisville—36 hhds—4 at $3@4 75; 9 at $5 25@9 80; 5 at $11@15 25; 3 at $16 50@17 25.

### Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

May 1.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse to-day were as follows: 2 hhds and 20 boxes, viz: 2 hhds Kentucky lugs, 1 at $2 50, 1 at $2 25. 90 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers ranging from $2 to $8.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, May 3, 1865. }

Business—A slight improvement was perceptible in commercial circles, there being more demand for certain leading articles, although there was no quotable change in prices. The weather was cool for the season, and should weather was cool for the season, and should the present cold spell continue, it will certainly result in the destruction of peach and other fruits. The river remains in good boating order to all points, and business on both landings was fair, with a moderate amount of shipments. There were no arrivals outside of the regular packets. The Emma Graham for Zanesville had a good trip as usual. The Iron City left for Parkersburg on time. The Minerva will be found at the landing, she will take her departure for the oil regions of Virginia, at noon. The new packet Lorena did not succeed in leaving last evening, but she will take an early departure this day. The first class steamer Minnoola leaves this day positively for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. She will be followed by the Empire City that loads in turn. The fine packet Onward follows the Lorena to Cincinnati. She will commence loading this day. The Silver Cloud is waiting her turn to load for St. Louis. The No. 1, packet Hard Times is being fitted up in a superior manner. She will load for St. Louis. She follows the Empire City. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The pre sent rise in our rivers have enabled a number of tow boats to take their departure for the lower cities. The balance will leave during the week. Several boats are due from the lower ports. They may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. We have no large sales to record:

WHISKY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand being confined to 5 and 10 bbls lots of City Rectified at $2 15@2 18; "Old Rye" sold at a wide range of prices.

FLOUR—The market presented no new feature. The supply was ample for all ordinary purposes. The fact was, buyers want lower prices. Holders are not disposed to give way, they prefer holding on, and are not disposed to lower their prices. Extra Family: sales 364 bbls in lots from store at $8 50, $9@9 25 ₰ bbl. Country lots sold at various prices.

HAY—The receipts were limited to six loads at the scales which were disposed of at $25@28 a material advance. It may be proper to remark that prices are always governed by receipts.

EGGS—The supply not being sufficient to meet the wants of the market. Prices were firm at the advance we have previously noticed. Sales 15 bbls from store at 22@23c ₰ dozen.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand, the principal inquiry being for a good article. The receipts are increasing. The present prices will not long be sustained. Sales 17 packages at 28@30c.

FEATHERS—Was more inquired for. Sales 20 bbls at 70@80 ₰ lb.

BACON—The demand was steady with a fair amount of sales to sections. We note sales of 12,000 lbs at the following rates: Shoulders, 17@17½; Sides, ribbed, 18½@18½; Sugar Cured Hams, 22@23. Country meat sold at various prices. The market is firm.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand. Sales 100 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22c. Hamburg, 23c.

SEEDS—Were inquired for. Clover was scarce and held generally above the views of buyers. Flax was the leading article. Sales 600 bush at $2 00 per bush. Timothy nominal at $5 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Buyers appear more numerous. The sales during the past few days were liberal. Some 400 bush Peachblows were disposed of yesterday at 85@88c per bush. Sales 40 bbls at $2 80 per bbl.

CORN—Was more inquired for. Sales of 1,200 bushels at 90c; 200 do at 94c. The market continues a fair supply.

OATS—The nature of parcels have changed hands; among the sales were 1,500 bushels in lots at 62@66c. Sales from store at the usual quotations.

WHEAT—Buyers appear more anxious to invest. We note sales of 650 bush prime red at $1 75@1 80.

BARLEY—The demand is improving. We notice sales of 500 bush at $1 15; 1,200 do choice at $1 20@1 25.

RYE—Remains dull; prices nominal.

LIME—Prices were unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls at 2 25.

GROCERIES—Holders generally are asking a slight advance on sugars. Buyers take hold very sparingly. The market contains a fair supply.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, May 3, 1865. }

The market yesterday opened and closed in a very unsettled state; holders advanced the prices very materially; this put a check on transactions, hence the sales were very limited as buyers were not disposed to take hold, they preferred waiting to see what turn matters might take, on the other hand holders say they will further advance the rates. The receipts by the river were 2,201 barrels; the sales will fall far short of that amount. From Oil City we learn that the market was firm, with a good demand; the prices of oil being as follows: On Cherry Run $6 50@7 per barrel, according to location; on the creek $7 50 was demanded. At the mouth of the creek $8 was the ruling figure. The only arrival was the Petrolia and the Belle. The only departure was the Petrolia No. 2, crowded with passengers. Among the boats on the way down are the Echo No. 2, Leclair, Urilda, and Ida Rees. The oil sold yesterday exhibits a wide range of prices, ranging from 23@25c, the latter figure was paid only for 35 gravity. Refined oil was more active—prices further advanced, with considerable activity. The only sales that came under our notice will be found recorded below:

CRUDE OIL—The stock on the market, outside of what is held by speculators, is not large. Holders have the advantage, and that they will make good use of the same, we have no doubt. Bulk oil was most fancied. Certain dealers are not offering their stocks. Sales of 200 bbl light in all grades, packages to be returned, at 22½c; 120 bbls of 35 gravity at 25c, packages exchanged. A lot of 700 bbls was disposed of; the terms we could not learn.

RESIDUUM—The market has been inactive. We note sales of 75 bbls at $8 25@8 50 per bbl.

LUBRICATING OILS—There was a good inquiry for this article, bonded and free. We note a sale of 600 bbls bonded, for June delivery, at 48c. This would be equal to 68c for free, June delivery. Holders of Refined were firm in their views, and were disposed to ask a further advance. We left the market in a very unsettled state.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. L. Linten | 405 | Whitmore & Anderson | 11 |
| H. McCallough | 40 | Gardner | 155 |
| H. Clarke & Co | 156 | Fisher & Bro | 335 |
| J. Mashiny | 995 | Whitmore | 72 |
| H. McKelvy | 100 | | |
| A. D. Miller | 140 | | |
| Total | | | 2,201 |

**Imports Oil per Allegheny R. R.**

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 142 bbls crude, for Boston.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 153 bbls crude, for New York.

Aladdin Company, 142 bbls refined, for New York.

Aladdin Company, 71 bbls tar for Boston, viz Philadelphia.

Wightman & A, 212 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 2.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, there was a strong pressure to sell Railway List, and the market was from 1 to 8 per cent. lower. There was some heavy buying at the decline. The market was firmer at the Second Board and strong at the last Board, and all better. Government Securities were all firm and in good demand. State Bonds were steady and slightly better. Coal and Miscellaneous Shares were generally heavy and lower, especially on Cumberland, Quicksilver and Mariposa. The price of gold fell off to day 1@2 per cent, but towards noon the market improved, and it was steady and uniform throughout the afternoon, only slight fluctuations. There is very little interest now manifested in gold speculations, and the supply of gold is constantly on the increase and the amount in bank in this city is over forty millions. The money market remains extremely easy. The sales of petroleum stocks were as follows: Excelsior, 1 bbl; Oceanic, 2 52; Germania, 68; Tack, 1 60; Oceanic, 2 51; Buchanan Farm, 2 51; Heydrick, 25 90. Petroleum market heavy; prices a shade lower. Crude, 38; Refined in bond, 55; Free, 75.

### New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling steady at 109@109½, good first class bills. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 41½, declining to 140½, advancing to 142¾, and closing at 141¾. Government stocks active and firmer. Stocks at Open Board were: 6's, 1881, Coupons, 108½; Oceanic, 2 52; Germania, 68; Tack, 1 60; Oceanic, 2 51; Buchanan Farm, 2 51; Heydrick, 25 90. Petroleum market heavy; prices a shade lower. Crude, 38; Refined in bond, 55; Free, 75.

### New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling steady at 109@109½, good first class bills. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 41½, declining to 140½, advancing to 142¾, and closing at 141¾. Government stocks active and firmer. Stocks at Open Board were: 6's, 1881, Coupons, 108½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 74¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 76; Hudson, 120½; Reading, 109½; Mariposa, 13; Quicksilver, 61; Cumberland, 46¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 29¾; Missouri 6s, 67; 7-30's, 105-20 Coupons, 106¾; 5-20 Coupons, new issue, 105¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's evening board gold sold at 141½; Five twenties, 105; new do, 105½; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 74½; Illinois Central, 115½; Pittsburgh, 72½; Rock Island, 98½; Northwestern, 33; do preferred, 60½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 29¾; Canton, 49; Cumberland, 46½; Quicksilver, 62; Mariposa, 13½; Stocks active and irregular, but improved a little. After call gold active and closed as above.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 39c; refined in bond 56c; refined free, 74c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Cotton opened dull and declining and closed firmer with a fair demand, 43@44c. Flour heavy and 10@15c lower; $6 90@7 10 for extra State; $7 25@7 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8 05@9 50 for trade brands, market closing heavy and 10@15c lower at this quotation. Wheat dull without decided change. Western $2 10@2 11. Wheat heavy and common grades 10@2c lower; common to choice Amber Michigan at $1 70@$2 05; White Kentucky, $2 30@$2 40. Corn heavy and 2c lower. Western Oats dull and nominal at 79@77c. Western Corn scarce and very firm; small sales of new yellow at $1 07@1 07½. Oats dull. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet and lower. Muscovado, 11@11¼c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy. New York opened heavy and closed dull. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet and lower. Muscovado, 11@11¼c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy. New York opened heavy and lower, but closed more firmer at $27 50@28 50 for new mess, closing at $28 37 cash; $25 00@25 50 for city and extra mess, cash and regular way closing at $25 37½ for regular delivery; $24 75@25 50 for prime mess, and $24 75@25 50 for prime, also 4,500 bbls new mess for May and June, buyers' and sellers' option at $27 50@28. Beef is moderate receipts; shoulders at 17@19c; Sides, 24@25c. Lard heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 19½@19¾c for prime steam, closing at 19¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Rice steady. Whiskey dull at 2 08@2 09. Freights to Liverpool dull and heavy; Cotton, 7-32d; Wheat, 10d; Corn, 7d.

### New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₰ head | | $21 00@22 00 |
| Fair to good qual. | | 18 00@20 00 |
| Common | | 15 50@17 50 |
| Inferior | | 12 00@15 00 |
| COWS & CALVES—1st quality ₰ head | | 90 00@100 00 |
| Ordinary | | 60 00@75 00 |
| Common | | 50 00@60 00 |
| Inferior | | 40 00@50 00 |
| VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₰ lb | | 11 @12 c |
| Ordinary | | 9 @10 c. |
| Common | | 8 @9 c. |
| Inferior | | 6 @7 c. |
| SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₰ head | | 12 00@14 00 |
| Prime | | 10 00@12 00 |
| Ordinary | | 8 00@10 00 |
| Common | | 7 50@8 00 |
| Inferior | | 6 50@7 50 |
| SWINE—Heavy Corn fed ₰ lb | | 10½@10¾c. |
| Light and medium | | 10½@10¾c. |
| Still fed | | 10 @10¾c. |

The market for beef cattle ruled heavy again this week, and prices are lower. The best description were of a fair average quality; 10, the 1200 was the medium rate this week, and from all figures, ranging from 9½@12c. Extra, 12½@13c choice. Heavy corn-fed sold at 10@10½ ₰ lb, while fair to medium sold at 10@10c. Hogs—Receipts light, with a moderate demand at our quotations.

The total receipts of all stock at the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 4,243 | 4,134 |
| Cows | 139 | 87 |
| Veal Calves | 3,018 | 2,618 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 21,000 | 20,000 |
| Swine | 6,147 | 8,228 |

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

Superfine flour offered at $6 25@6 75, and $6 90 for family brands, but the crowd at $7 30 not wanted. Whisky dull at $2 08. Mess Pork offered at $30, with no buyers. Bulk meats dull 16@16½ and 16c. Lard dull at 17½c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Receipts of grain: Wheat 140. Money abundant at 8@10c.

### Boston Wool Market.

April 29.

The wool trade has experienced a notable revival during the past week, and prices have advanced full 5@7½ ₰ lb for desired grades. Consumers have evidently just begun to realize that the raw material is no longer cheap, and really much lower than other descriptions of staple merchandize. To be sure they have been operating somewhat in this direction, in arriving at which they have been materially assisted during the last two weeks, by the unprecedented decline in the price of bullion. The fact that the season has come round for turning out Fall goods, and that they had no stock on hand to speak of, has also had its weight, was also an essential aid to the commercial mind in comprehending the cheapness and merits of the staple.

The market for the better demand, owing to the improvement in the flannel market since the rise in cotton. Foreign descriptions have been in good demand with a steady upward and activity in domestic, and are selling more freely at a shade better prices.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up the large aggregate of 4,250 lbs, at a range of 55@85c for fleece, and 60@75c for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Illinois at 55@60c, Western Mich. XX spring at 70@75c, fine do and Pennsylvania at 75@80c. There are some light and choice lots, of the growth of the two last mentioned States, which are held above the market at 85c, and as the tendency is still upward they will probably soon find buyers at that figure. In foreign there have been moderate sales of Colonial and South American at various prices, as to quality, including lots of Cape at 35@45c, and Mestiza at 25c@35c.—*Bulletin.*

### Milwaukee Market.

April 29.

Flour—Dull and lower. Sales include 100 bbls Red Mills XX spring at $8; 50 bbls superfine at $5.

Wheat—The receipts of wheat to-day are 14,700 bu against 23,411 on the corresponding day last year. On 'Change the market was quiet but 21,000 bu changed hands up to 1 p. m. closing sales of No 1 spring made at $1 47½; No 2 ditto at $1 37½; No 3 ditto at $1 27½. Inquiry of prices is down and the receipts of No 2 spring made. The following were the sales this morning: 15 000 bu No 1, in store, at $1 47; 20,000 bu at $1 47½; 20,000 bu at $1 48, option, next week, at $1 47; 2 000 bu at $1 46½; on 'Change, 21,000 bu No 1, in store, at $1 47½.

Coarse Grains—Dull and tending downward. A small lot of 800 bu oats sold in a retail way at 56c, and 500 bu rye, delivered, brought 90c.

Seeds—Dull and lower. Sales of 7 bu flax at $1 90.

Provisions firm.; Sales of 200 bbls mess pork at $28.

Highwines nominal at $2 02.

### Philadelphia Oil Market.

April 29.

Oils—There has been very little demand for Fish Oils, and prices have again declined. Sales of Crude Whale, 42c; Refined, 45c cash. Winter do at $1 50@1 60, and Winter Sperm at $2 25@2 30. Linseed Oil is active, sales at $2 25@$2 30 and 1,000 gallons on private terms; 30,000 gallons sold in New York at $1 20. Lard Oil is dull, sales of 75 bbls No. 1 Winter at $1 60@1 65. In Olesine Oil no sales have come under our notice.

Petroleum—The receipts are extremely light, and of Crude the market is nearly bare. Sales at 34@36c; Refined, 52 bond, at 70 cash; free at 73@75c. Residum is held at $10@10 25, and Naphtha at 36@48c.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude | 2,830 barrels |
| Refined | 2,665 do. |

### Toledo Market.

April 29.

At the opening on 'Change to-day there was an active demand for Amber Michigan, and also for White Michigan, and there were sales of 11,000 bushels of the former and 15,000 bushels of the latter. The price of Amber Michigan was unchanged to the close; that of White Michigan advanced 1c. There was a moderate inquiry for No. 1 Red, but the supply offering was limited and transactions were confined to a single parcel of canal Red. There were quite free offerings of other grades, but they were not in request. The market closes quiet.

Corn was offered quite plentifully, but with the exception of a small parcel early in the day, at previous quotations, we have no transactions to report.

There were parcels of Oats and Rye offered on 'Change, without finding buyers. Prices are unchanged.

Flour was altogether neglected—we did not hear any offered, and there was no inquiry.

There is a large fleet of vessels in port to-day, several having arrived from Oswego, but there were no charters, and grain freights may be regarded as entirely nominal.

Flour—No transactions.

Wheat—Is rather tolerably active during 'Change, but closes quiet. Sales 750 bu Amber Mich. at 150c; 350 bu White Mich. at 171c; 1,000 bu, 500 bu, 700 bu, 1,000 bu, 5,000 bu, 750 bu, 700 bu and 1,000 bu Amber Mich. all at 156c; 3,000 bu White Mich. at 171c; 2,000 bu No. 1 (Canal) Red at 147½c. No. 2 Red was offered freely, but parties could not agree as to price, and none sold.

### Detroit Lumber Market.

April 29.

We have been having some fine rains, which increases the chances of getting down the logs, which there is every indication will be a good kind this season, but until the issue is fully known, the direction of the market cannot be determined. It is conceded on all hands that with heavy rains in the region concerned, prices must inevitably decline, whatever else may take place, but there is great difference of opinion among men of acknowledged good judgment in matters pertaining to lumber, as to the probable extent of the decline. Some go so far as to confidently predict that in Saginaw, logs which during the winter were held at $10 00 can, before long, be bought at $6 00@7 00, while others were equally sanguine that when the season becomes fairly opened the active demand for lumber will spring up and keep prices at a point not much below present rates. One fact certainly seems to favor the "bear" side of the question at present, so little confidence exists, that manufacturers around Saginaw will not touch logs at the present prices, and business is therefore stagnant. We ought to have stated in the proper place that some of the logs are said to have cost as high as $12. At this rate, should the price fall materially, somebody will suffer. Millmen in lumber did not sympathize fully with gold in its upward movement, it is at present rather high in view of the reduction in other articles.

### Toledo Lumber Market.

April 29.

Clear, dry, 35c; green, $45; 2-1 clear, dry, $45; green, $40; box, dry, $40; green, $35; stock boards, $28; common boards, $22; culled boards, $18; fencing, $22; cull fencing, $14; flooring strips, $29; 2d do, $19; joist, scantling and timber, 18 feet and under, $21; A 18 inch sawed shingles, $6 50; A No. 1, 17 inch shaved shingles, $5 50; clear and second dressed flooring, green, $42; common dressed flooring, green, $32; common dressed siding, $19; second and clear dressed siding, $24; dressed stock common 12 inch, $25; dressed common boards, $23; dressed cut battens, $40; lath, $3 75; common dry flooring, $28.

### Detroit Iron and Nail Market.

April 29, P. M.

As was generally anticipated the Wheeling dealers have succumbed to the Pittsburgh combination, and prices have gone back to about the old mark. The manufacturers will not meet again under about four weeks, and prices will therefore undergo another further change in that time. The business of our dealers has improved.

Iron—Market firm at recent decline. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boiler, hammered | 10¼ | Massillon | 65 |
| Ame sheet, 18 to 24 | 8½ | L Sup plg, net | 60 |
| Ame Russia sheet | 27 | Scotch plg | 55 |
| Nail rods, ₰ lb | 14@15 | Sheet iron, ₰ lb | 14@15 |
| L Sup bar, ₰ lb | 8@9 | Boiler, rolled | 9 |

Nails—Prices steady. 10, $5 50; 8, $5 75; 6, 8@; 4, $6 25;—cut spike, $5 65; clinch nails, $7 75, net cash.

Steel—American blister, 17c; English do, 18@ 20c; German, 20c; cast steel, 28@30c; spring and shear, 15@16c.

### Akron Cotton.

Cotton—The steamer Emma No. 2 was the only steamer in port yesterday; she arrived from the Yazoo river on Friday evening with a good cargo of cotton. The other steamers that are there are succeeding very well in their enterprise.—*Vicksburg Herald*, 29d ult.

## River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | Bougher | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | do |
| Fayette | Speers | do |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do |
| Jas. Rees | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Parkersburg. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | Bougher | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | do |
| Fayette | Speers | do |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do |
| Jas. Rees | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Iron City | Nuss | Parkersburg. |
| Emma Graham | Stull | Zanesville. |

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water and about a stand. The weather was cool.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

CAPT. DONALDSON'S new side-wheel steamer has been named Dictator. A large name at all events.

CAPTAIN POE has a new boat at the landing nearly completed. She has been named "Amelia." She will be commanded by Captain Thos. Poe.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDEN is building a new light draught steamer. She will be ready for low water. The Captain knows how to get up a light draught boat.

THE first class steamer "Minneola," Capt. Dickenson, is loading for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. Capt. Dickinson is an experienced and attentive officer. The first clerk is Mr. Morris Dorsey, an officer we take pleasure in recommending to our friends.

THE splendid passenger steamer Lorena leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat will be commanded the present trip by Capt. J. B. Conway. This boat is well found in every respect, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way. The first clerk is our old friend C. H. WILKINS, an attentive and experienced officer. We take pleasure in recommending both boat and officers.

Tuesday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says the following boats were advertised to leave for this port on Tuesday: Armadello, Camelia and Centralia.

WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was cloudy during the morning but became clear during the afternoon.

By the mark at the water works the river had risen two inches in the forty-eight hours preceding six o'clock yesterday morning, at which time there were seventeen feet and one inch water in the channel. During the remainder of the day it continued to rise at the rate of two-thirds of an inch an hour. Boats arriving yesterday report but two feet of water at the head of the canal. The officers of the Annie Laurie report the Kanawha falling, with four and a half feet of water.

Boats for Pomeroy—Allegheny No. 4, Annie Laurie, Anna, Pine Grove, Clifton, Jewess, Emma Floyd, Guidon, Olive, Robert Moore, Sawgatuck, Saint Paul, Silver Spray, Sports, Miami, Delaware, Starlight, Nora, Wanamia, Lawrence, Armadillo, Lady Franklin, Boston No. 2.

BUSINESS.—But little business was transacted on the wharf yesterday.

THE WHARF.—A promenade by the water's edge develops strange sights and stranger smells, as it is ornamented with drift logs, tin pails, shin bones of horses and terraces of mud.

"LET NO SUCH MAN BE TRUSTED."—We understand that an engineer, through whose culpability three steamers were sunk on the Ohio river, has received a license as a pilot.

The J. R. Gilmore, from Nashville, passed this port Sunday night.

The Kate Dale passed Pittsburgh for St. Louis, passed this city Sunday evening.

Monday's Louisville *Press* says:

The river rose rapidly on Saturday evening, and slowly swelling yesterday, with six feet ten inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it rose from 6 feet 4 inches at the head of the falls, and nine inches at Portland. The weather has been disagreeable, with considerable rain last evening and the night before, with every prospect of more. The month just closed has been one of almost continued clouds and rain.

On the falls last evening there were 4 feet 10 inches water down the Indiana cante in the pass of descending boats. The stream bore to have to come through the canal, the channel depth of which is much improved.

The boating interest has suddenly become excessively dull, with some thirty boats at Cincinnati, awaiting for something to turn up, and 11 boats at Louisville. Only two Memphis packets are awaiting an opening, and not much offering at present.

The trade between Cincinnati is rather brisk with three packets per day, when in former times one was made to suffice. The boats for that port to-day are the General Lytle in the 3 P. M. line, and the Empress of Memphis in the Lee line, both starting at noon. The afternoon packet is the Nick Longworth.

The Lower Ohio will be about to be more fully represented than ever before with nothing less than a boat every day in the week, and on Monday and Tuesday two.

The *Democrat* of same date says: Some excitement was occasioned at the wharf last evening, by the participation of Hull & Co., of the People's line, and the Gen. Buell, of the mail line, for Cincinnati, at the same time. Each was hooked for, and the crowd at the wharf were on the tiptoe of expectation. The St. Nicholas which for some time has been challenged for a race by the Gen. Buell, let out and passed the latter about the mouth of Deer creek, and the excitement struck a snag and sunk at the mouth of Red river a few days ago. She was a splendid boat of her class.

ACCIDENT.—On the 27th of April the steamer Superior, while under way on route from Memphis to Cincinnati, struck a snag near Steward's Island; the snag entered the starboard guard forward of the wheel house, passed up through the cabin, tearing away six state rooms in its passage through. She was completely demolishing it, stopping in the pilot house, after stopping in the pilot house. The hull was badly wrecked, requiring at least two weeks to repair, at an expense of not less than $4,000. Fortunately no one was injured, although there were many narrow escapes sleeping in the staterooms and texas, which were torn away.

The Captain of St. Patrick was immediately hailed, and to her officers all praise is beloved for their generous assistance.

St. Louis.—Monday's *Democrat* says:—The river is rising again here. The weather has been cloudy and mild with occasional rain for two days. The Upper Mississippi and Illinois are rising.

There is twenty-four feet water to Cairo, eight feet in the Missouri, twelve feet in the Illinois, and eight feet on the rapids. The river is going to be higher than it ever was.

The combined arrivals of the last two days number little over a dozen.

The Northwest got in from Leeon at seven o'clock Saturday evening, with 4,000 sks grain, 561 bbls and 1,537 boxes.

The Burlington yesterday, from St. Paul, had a most excellent trip of freight and peppie—such a trip as we love to see.

The steamer Roanoke has left for the Gold Regions.

Miss Maggie Hays was to leave on Tuesday for Pittsburgh.

ARREST OF PART OF CREW OF THE SULTANA.—Five persons who were part of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Sultana, arrived here yesterday. One of them had been badly scalded on the arm, and refused to go to the Hall Infirmeson of the terrible calamity, that in describing it to several listeners on the levee, he became so excited in speaking of the rapid spread of the flames, that he ran and shouted, "She's on fire! fire! fire! she's burning! O, she's all on fire!" These five men were arrested by the military, incited that they had deserted the yawl and saved themselves without making any effort to save any of the passengers. Part of them had stated that the crew, in addition to the crew, only twenty-eight escaped.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Cleveland & Pitt